afflicted with diseases RLD'S HAIR REl by all the principa. REET, New-York.

articles instead of this, -ORLANDO TOMPRING am Demorest, 238 do. Goodwin.

ION

d a competent teacher ig-felt want. Miss H. Colleges, Academies, 1, ladies, and all who freading and speaking. refer to the following ncipal of the Chauncy

oal of Chapman Hall tor of the Watchman Theological Seminary.

D., Philadelphia. Principal of Saratoga ly HILL

con Dentist, formerly summer Street, resides to those who wish for

nd most influential men ogan their career with GRAVES, of Astronoving an agent in every o in a business highly there only \$6 capital is lose a stamp, and a

DENTS.

Barlow & Stovens, W. J. F. Dailey, Morton & Grinnell, ure and Hotel, W. Spies, N, MASS. å J. W. Meeks, OR, AND PRINCI-CIAN. ALSTED makes the dis-

speciality. The estab-ges of being a Cure for asces of either sex, and casure. Circulars sent mphlet upon the treat-stamps. May 15. TRESS. we take this occasion to return our special banks to those journals which have favorably noticed our paper. We would be pleased to refer to them separately, if space allowed. We can assure them, however, that their kindness is neither unappreciated nor forgotten, and if, finally, the foul spirit of Abolitionism be crushed, we can and will TEAUX of study and practical of acquainted with the Hair and Scalp, would ton and vicinity, that the entire satisfaction cheir patronage, and to ften.

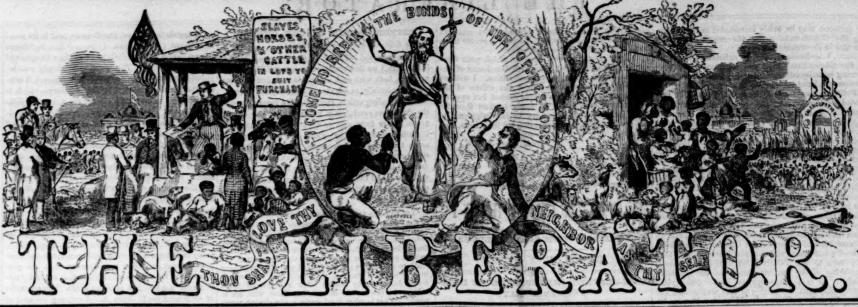
365 Washington street, or rooms, she now adir Dying, also an in-Champooing.

The model of the control of the contro

rejoice together.
There are more than a hundred journals at the North, devoted to the sole and only purpose of Abolition, and eight hundred more laboring for that end indirectly; yet there is not one, with the exception rnal, which actually undertakes to refute

their lies and impostures about the equality of white man and negroes, involving as it does the debauch-ment of the white race, and the consequent over-throw, not only of Democratic institutions, but of all that is noble and grand in civilization and Chris-tianity.

That the election of Mr. Buchanan has saved the That the election of Mr. Buchanan has saved and mation from a frightful calamity, there can be, or there should be, no doubt whatever. Twenty thousand more votes in New Jersey and Pennsylvania would have secured the electoral votes of those States to the anti-slavery candidate, and thus, though representing scarcely one-fourth of the people, he would esenting scarcely one-fourth of the people, he would have been declared the legally-elected Chief Magistrate of the whole Union. That the South would than it sabajit to such a result, to the rule of a miserable faction, composed of one-fourth of the people—that was based on a foreign idea, and organized in open and daddy hostility to itself—that was solemnly blad and one foreign idea. and deadly hostility to itself—that was solemnly plaiged to a programme of public policy which, carried into practice, must necessarily destroy Southera society—indeed, that avowed its design to pen up the negro population in order to abolish the existing condition of that society—that Southern men would submit, or ever will permit a Northern faction to thus soign the common government, and tion to thus seize the common government, and wield it for their destruction, is utterly and forever t home to the Northern people, the better for cause of humanity as well as the safety of



Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

The United States Constitution is 'a covenant with

The free States are the guardians and essential supports of slavery. We are the jailers and con-

stables of the institution. . . . There is some excuse

for communities, when, under a generous impulse,

they espouse the cause of the oppressed in other States, and by force restore their rights; but they are without

excuse in aiding other States in binding on men an

unrighteous yoke. On this subject, our pathers, is

PRAMING THE CONSTITUTION, SWERVED FROM THE RIGHT. We their children, at the end of half a cen-

tury, see the path of duty more clearly than they, and must walk in it. To this point the public mind

has long been tending, and the time has come for look-

ing at it fully, dispassionately, and with manly and Christian resolution. . . . No blessing of the Union

can be a compensation for taking part in the enslaving of our fellow-creatures; nor ought this bond to be perpetuated, if experience shall demonstrate that it can only continue through our participation in wrong

doing. To this conviction the free States are tending.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1857.

WHOLE NUMBER, 1382.

- WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

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Advertisements making less than one square in-

ed three times for 75 cents - one square for \$1.00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetta.

ensylvania, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Soties are authorised to receive subscriptions for THE

The following gentlemen constitute the Finan al Committee, but are not responsible for any of the

LORING, EDMUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK,

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

VOL. XXVII. NO. 27.

DLLARS, if payment be made in advance.

m the Newberry, S. C. Rising Sun. FRIEND AND FOE.

That sterling Democratic paper, the New York my Book, publishes two lists of names to show the attern merchants who among the New York merfriends, and who are foes to the South .nequainted with many of the names in the t, and know them to be properly classed.—and McNamee, we understood in 1851, sapol an Abilition newspaper. We give the names, wing that most Southern dealers would prefer atronize a friend instead of a foe:—

We have added, this week, a few names to the bllowing list of merchants, who are opposed to the and use their influence to prevent the carrying B. M. & E. A. Whitlock, T. W. B.yard & Co., Henrys, Smith & Town-C. T. Longstreet & Co.,

Hillman & Nearing, Ritter, Phelps & Clark, Cushman, King & De-Graw, Furman & Davis, Byrd & Hall, Hatchkiss, Fenner & Ben-Bets, Nichols & Co., George Brothers, Bruff, Brother & Seaver, Jonnings, Wheeler & Co. Wm. L. McDonald, ths, Kibbse & Ball, Melius, Currier & Sher-

Oscar Cheeseman, J. W. & J. Read, Kitchen, Wm. Bryce & Co., Stoddard & Morris, (pi-Yelverton & Walker. anos.) L. T. Hillyer. W. Agnew & Sons, Robertson, Hudson & Pullean, Draper & Devlin, C. & E. J. Guest. Dibblee, Work & Moore, Volson Clements. H. E. Dibblee & Co., H. E. Dibbles & Co., E. K. Haight, Lathrop & Wilkinson, Kenney & Lockwood, Sherman Brothers, E. W. Tiers, O. Parmelee. rd. Dickson & Co... A. Mead, Wiley, Joel Conklin, J. W. Corlies & Co., Wilmerdings & Co., Smith & Patrick, James H. Gray, Sheriff Bros & Co., Carhart Bros. & Co., Connelly & Adams, Dureye Bros. & Co., Freeman, H. Field, F. & F. V. Sage, Lav. Hatch & Co. Jennings, Wheeler & Churchill, Walkley & Co. James, Lee & Co.,

Johnson, McGrath, Tweed & Co., Wolf, Dash & Fisher, Plame, Parmelee & Co., Sackett, Belcher & Co., . T. Seymour & Co., Bowman, Sillers & Co., Wilson G. Hunt, Ingolsby, Halstead & Johnson & Hamilton, E. P. Torrey.

Putnam & Co., igler & Co., 'The following is a list of those who are either noted Abolitionists, or who advertise in Abolition papers, thereby supporting the worst and most effective enemies the South have in our midst. It is possible that some of them are ignorant of the sen-timents and politics of the papers they support, and one know that there is one of another kind in he city. If so, more's the pity. Their education will probably be improved if they go South next vinter to drum up customers :-Bowen & McNames, S. B. Chittenden & Co., Elastings, Plimpton & Kilgour & Coffin,

Edgerton & Dunning.

Drake Mills.

Paton & Co.,

ermore & Morris

John Morgan, J. Burnside & Co.,

alls & Benedict.

S. A. Martine & Co., A. T. Stewart & Co., Underhill, Haviland & Co., Stringer & Townsend, Wilson & Co., Lord & Taylor John Gray, Arnold, Constable & Co., Bunker & Co.

From the New York Democratic alias Diabolic ' Day Book. Notice. We send this number of the Day Book to many papers with which we have not heretofore exchanged, and we ask all to copy the following proportions, or make reference to it, as they may think lroper.

We take this occasion to return our special

The time has come when the delusion about ne-

were should be activated. Here commences britishing in the dashies have been also as the classification of the control of the

SELECTIONS.

the Republic. And the election of Mr. Buchanan only temporarily arrests the danger which is still suspended over the country, and unless means are

suspended over the country, and these means are taken within the next four years to explode the extisting delusion, and to materially change Northern opinion, the success of this faction is manifestly certain, and the consequent disruption of the Union Meet Ir. By Hinton Rowan Helper, of North MEET IT. BY HINTON ROWAN HELPER, of North Carolina. New York : Burdick Brothers, 8 Spruce Street. 1857.

groes and so-called slavery must be exploded—when the North must be enlightened in regard to the true This is a remarkable work, to have been written by

the North must be enlightened in regard to the true condition of Southern society—when contrivances and compromises must be east to the winds, and the truth, the whole living truth told to the Northern people. This hitherto has not been done, nor even attempted; indeed, the Democratic press and Democratic politicians, with few exceptions, have admitted the fundamental assumptions of the Anti-Slavery party, and then in vain resisted the logical consequences of their own folly, until at last, driven to extremities, they must boldly face the enemy, and roll back the mighty tide of lies and imposture, or be overwhelmed by it. The danger is not in the subject itself, but in the popular ignorance of it; and as soon as it is manfully grappled with, and the veil lifted, and the hideous features of the Anti-Slavery monster exposed to the disgust and scorn of the people, it will disappear forever—as utterly vanish from men's minds and the country it has so long disgraced, as if it had never existed.'

This is a remarkable work, to have been written by a Southern man, and in some respects more valuable than any other work that has yet appeared on the subject of slavery. It is a complete encyclopedia of facts and statistics, and will be exceedingly useful for reference. Below we make an extract from it:—

THE FREE AND THE SLAVE STATES.

It is a fact well known to every intelligent Southerner, that we are compelled to go to the North for almost every article of utility and adornment, from matches, shoepegs and paintings up to cotton-mills, steamships and statuary; that we have no foreign trade, no princely merchants, nor respectable article of utility and adornment, from matches, shoepegs and paintings up to cotton-mills, steamships and statuary; that we have no foreign trade, no princely merchants, nor respectable article of utility and adornment, from matches, shoepegs and paintings up to cotton-mills, steamships and statuary; that we have no foreign trade, no princely merchants, nor respectable article of utility and ado WALKER, THE FILIBUSTER.

In the following extract from the harangue made at sands of foreigners to settle and remain amongst In the following extract from the harangue made at New Orleans, by the filibuster 'General' Walker, it will be seen that the planting of slavery in Central America is the primary object of his piratical crusade against that country:—

It was reserved for Capt. Davis to make himself a party to an alliance with the British and mongrels of Central America to drive his own race from the Isthmus. He expressed his determination to seize the Granada, and we were bound to yield to him.

You follow-citizens, we were forced to make terms, rovements: that if we want to visit a foreign

Isthmos. He expressed his determination to seize the Granada, and we were bound to yield to him. Yes, fellow-citizens, we were forced to make terms, and to surrender to an officer of the American navy. Great was our indignation when we learned that the Americans had thus interfered with the American cause in Nicaragua. Why this action of Davis? Because he had received instructions given? It was because here was presented the real issue between the Marcy treaty as it was and the Americans in Nicaragua. Here was the starting source. The American Minister to England, and the Abolitonists at the North, determined that slavery should be excluded from a place over which Americans had no control. I care not what may be the ideas of those present, or what they may say in justification, it was but a combination to exclude the action of sovereignty of Honduras from the Bay Islands.

Between, the States of New Granada and Costa Rica, there existed a question of boundary, originated miny through men at New York, the agents of the steamship company. There was also a question of Buena Costa and the Mosquito country. The idea of this question was for New Granada to enter into an agreement with Nicaragua, that slavery should be excluded. Here commences British intrigue in the desire to confound the relations of these governments with our domestic institutions. Here let me say, that I do not wish to excite political feeling on this subject. It is, perhaps, fortunate that I was born in a Southern State; which may be

rest the case exclusively on our own arguments, but will again appeal to uncontrovertible facts and statistics to sustain us in our conclusions. But before we do so, we desire to fortify ourself against a charge that is too frequently made by careless and superficial readers. We allude to the objections so often urged against the use of tabular statements and statistical facts. It is worthy of note, however, that those objections never come from thorough scholars or profound thinkers. Among the majority of the science of statistics is only begin-

assiduous researches, and comparisons, from laborions investigation, logical reasoning, and carnest
redection, the causes which have imposed the proderinded our commerce, and other similar pursuits,
into the most contemptible insignificance; sunk a
large majority of our people in galling poverty and
digmance, rendered a small minority conceited and
tyrannical, and drives the rest away from their
divrannical, and drives the rest away from their
on the free States; diegraced us in the recesses of
our own souls, and brought to under proposed in the
eyes of all civilized and enlightened nations—may
all be truced to one common source, and there find
solution in the most bateful and horivile word that
excomony—Schrey!

Reared amidest the institution of slavery, believiing it to be wrong in principle and in practice, and
having som and self its evil influences upon individulas, communities and States, we doem it a daty, no
lose than a privilege, to excuso a contress to excusor
and abolish it? Then we are an Abolitionist, in the
fullest sense problem, the confederacy of the territories, but, carrying our operationist; a profound essense of the territories, but, carrying our operationist; a profound essense divers to
the South makes us a freesoiler; State pride makes
the an employment of the territories, but, carrying our operationist; a profound essense divers
for the confederacy. We have freedom,
we hate shavery, and rather than give up the one
colonizationists. With the free State men in the one
and adolish reasons for and against the institution,
and have also taken the propounded.

Our repugnance to the length of the propounded,
we have a reason of the confederacy. We love freedom,
we hate shavery, and rather than give up the one
and the training of the propounded.

Our repugnance to the institution of slavery
springs from no one-sided less, or sicily state into
the control of the confederacy. We love freedom,
we hate shavery, and rather than give up the one
and the training of the confederacy of the

impediment shall cause us to falter in our course. The line of our duty is clearly defined, and it is our intention to follow it faithfully, or die in the attempt.

But, thanks to heaven, we have no ominous fore-

intention to follow it faithfully, or die in the attempt.

But, thanks to heaven, we have no ominous forebodings of the result of the contest now pending beddings of the result of the centest now pending beddings of the result of the centest now pending beddings of the result of the centest now pending beddings of the result of the centest now pending beddings of the result of the centest now pending the more and the further of the centest now pending the morals of nearly all beneath its influence? Though neither a prophet nor the son of a prophet, our vision is sufficiently penetrative to drive the further so far as to be able to see that the 'peculiar institution' has but a short, and, as heretore, ingle institution' has but a short, and as heretore, ingle rivers of our labors and the fulfilment of our cherished hopes. Each revolving year brings nearer the inevitable crisis. The sooner it comes, the better; may hearen, through our humble efforts, hasten its advent!

The first and most sacred duty of every Southerner, who has the honor and the interest of his country at heart, is to declare himself an unqualified and uncompromising Abolitionist. No conditional or half-way declaration will avail; no mere threatening demonstration will succeed. With those who desire to be instrumental in bringing about the triumph of liberty over slavery, there should be nother evasion, weithful the evasion, weithful the revasion, weithful th

often urged against the use of tabular statements and statistical facts. It is worthy of note, however, that those objections never come from thorough scholars or profound thinkers. Among the majority of mankind, the science of statistics is only beginning to be appreciated; when well understood, it will be recognized as one of the most important branches of knowledge, and, as a matter of course, be introduced and taught as an indispensable element of practicable education in all our principal institutions of learning.

SLAVERY THE GREAT QUESTION.

Extract from a new and highly interesting work, entitled 'Pictures of Slavery in Church and State, including Personal Reminiscences, Biographical Sketches, Anecdotes, etc. etc., with an Appendix, containing the views of John Wesley and Richard Watson on Slavery. By Rev. John Dixon Long, a Superannunted Minister of the Philadelphia Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church':

I consider American slavery to be the great question now before the American people in Church and State. Its importance surpasses that of the political exile packing in that neighborhood, who saw that paper in the house of my correspondent, and was so delighted with its frank, fearless, high-toned and uncompromising character, that he volunteered this donation as a proof of his regard for the paper and its editor. In case you should have occasion to communicate with Mr. Garrison, which I have not time to do just at present, I wish you would mention this circumstance, and say that he is to consider me his debtor for the five pounds, and that the donor, who hopes to visit the United States, before long, wishes to be the bearer of letters of introduction to him and his fellow-laborers. He will doubtless be furnished will come over him when he learns, by actual experience, that the genuine lovers of freedom are as hard to find as needles in a bundle of hay in the midst of your vast, energetic and bustling population. The consider American slavery to be the great question now before the Amer

WHITE MALE CITIZENS.

Chief Justice Taney has said, that the Constitu-tion recognizes none as citizens but 'whites;' and it seems that the Republican Legislature of Ohio, at its recent session, agreed with him. Hear what is said upon that subject:—

AN ACT To Organize and Discipline the Militia and Volunteer Militia.

Militia.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That all able-bodied, white male citizens, resident of this State, being eighteen years of age, and under the age of forty-five years, excepting persons exempt by law, shall be enrolled in the militar, and perform military duty in such manner, not incompatible with the Constitution and laws of the United States, as hereafter prescribed.

If, in the opinion of this Republican Legislature, colored men can be citizens of Ohio, why did it require 'white male citizens' alone to do military duty? Why not have said, that all able-bodied male citizens, &c.? If they regard colored men as citizens, why thus make a 'bridge of their nose,' by telling them that they cannot perform military duty? The Constitution of the United States makes a distinction on account of color in speaking of duty? The Constitution of the United States makes no distinction on account of color, in speaking of military duty. It says:—'A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.' Why is not the Republican Legislature of Ohio thus liberal? It has been truther than the state of fully said, that it is a 'white man's party,' and almost every day convinces the people more and more of the truth of this remark. After this Act almost every day convinces the people more and more of the truth of this remark. After this Act of their Legislature, with what appearance of consistency can the members of that party find fault with the decision of Judge Taney? He said that, under the Constitution of the United States, 'colored men are not citizens,' while they say, 'by the laws of Ohio, colored men shall not be citizens.' There is no shade of difference in these things in principle; yet the Republicans have much to say about the oppression, wickedness and error of Taney's decision. It does appear to us that these Republicans would be ashamed to look an honest politician in the face. They are so inconsistent themselves, that it is not strange that they regard every other class of politicians as being dishonest. It is not to be wondered at, that they find great fault with us and our paper, since we keep constantly telling the people of their corruption, and pointing them to evidences of it—as in the case in hand.—They pretend to be anti-slavery, yet are doing what they can to unman the colored men of the Free States. Have the pro-slavery Democrats ever done more in Ohio? Never! Why pretend to be what they are not? If they regard the colored man as a human being, why not maintain it?—Political Abelitionist.

THE STATE OF MAINE AGAINST THE OPINION IN THE DRED SCOTT CASE. The following strong and emphatic Resolutions were passed at the late session of the Legislature of Maine:

Whereas, the Supreme Court of the United States, in the recent case of Dred Scott, over which it expressly declared it had no jurisdiction, has undertaken to pronounce an extra-judicial opinion, prohibiting the people of the United States from any control of the question of slavery within the territories of the United States, either through Congress, or the local government instituted under the authority of Congress, or otherwise: and.

or the local government mattheted under the authority of Congress, or otherwise; and,
Whereas, such extra-judicial opinion subordinates the political power and interests of the American people to the cupidity and ambition of a few thousand slaveholders, who are thereby enabled to carry the odious institution of slavery wherever the national power extends, and pre-dooms all territory which the United States may hereafter acquire, by purchase or otherwise, to a law of slavery as irrepealable as the organic constitution of the country; and.

Whereas, such extra-judicial opinion of a goographical majority of the Supreme Court is conclusive proof of the determination of the slaveholding States to subvert all the principles upon which the American Union was formed, and degrade it into an engine for the extension and perpetuation of the barbarous and detestable system of chattel slavery;

engine for the extension and perpetuation of the barbarous and detestable system of chattel slavery; therefore,
Resolved, That the extra-judicial opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Dred Scott, is not binding in law or conscience upon the government or citizens of the United States, and that it is of an import so alarming and dangerous, as to demand the instant and emphatic reprobation of the country.

Resolved, That the Supreme Court of the United States should, by peaceful and constitutional measures, be so re-constituted as to relieve it from the domination of a sectional faction, and make it a tribunal whose decisions shall be in harmony with the Constitution of the United States and the spirit of our institutions, and at whose hands all classes of persons in the United States, without regard to race or locality, shall receive even and exact justice.
Resolved, That until this extra-judicial opinion of the Supreme Court, establishing slavery in all the Territories of the United States, and placing it beyond the reach of Congress or the people, is reversel and set aside, and until the advance of our national flag ceases to be the advance of slavery, it will be the paramount duty of the supporters of justice and liberty to resist any further acquisition of territory which may be attempted, under whatever disguise, with the purpose of enlarging the area of an institution which is the scandal of this country and age.

Resolved, That the independent right of each State to determine who shall be admitted to political franchise and citizenship within its own limits, is clear and indisputable, and is to be exercised without question by any State, and that persons admitted to the rights of citizenship by any State are, by the plain letter of the Constitution of the United States, entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

the rights of citizenship by any State are, by the plain letter of the Constitution of the United States, 'entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.'

Resolved, That whatever may be the course of political events elsewhere, the people of Maine are determined to abide by, and make effective within the limits of their own sovereign jurisdiction, the principles of the Declaration of American Independence, the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of this State, which, ordained 'to establish justice,' and 'secure the blessings of liberty,' declares that 'all men are born equally free and independent, and have certain natural, inherent and inalienable rights, among which are those of enjoying, possessing and protecting property, and of pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness.'

Resolved, That Maine will not allow slavery within its borders, in any form or under any pretonce, for any time, however short, let the consequences be what they may.

Resolved, That His Excellency, the Governor, be requested to forward a copy of these Resolutions to the Governors of the soveral States and Territories of the Union, to be laid before the legislative authorities thereof, and to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, to be laid before the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

From the Gloucester Telegrapi MR. BANKS'S LETTER.

We publish Mr. Banks's letter of acceptance the nomination for Governor, by the American Convention, in our columns to-day. What we have to say about it we shall from time to time print, as we say about it we shall from time to time print, as we have opportunity. The summer has hardly begun, and as there is plenty of time, we shall wait the developments of the future, having an eye to the Convention of Republicans which is to assemble at Worcester to-day, and such other political events as may transpire within a month or two.

It is refreshing, after one has been tortured almost to death by a succession of fore and rain, and emeterly

It is refreshing, after one has been cortured aimost to death by a succession of fogs and rain, and essterly winds that would freeze a monk's nose—it is refreshing, we say, to open and read the Republican newspapers. One would be tempted to believe that Mr. Banks is one of the most straight-laced of the Mr. Banks is one of the most straight-laced of the whole Republican party, and more than any other man embodies the principles of that often beaten and almost defunct organization. Now, we are pleased to give aid and comfort to our enemies under their present needy circumstances; but we would not have them cheat themselves, since Mr. Banks had dealy without a realizate with them and in the has dealt rather cavalierly with them, and in no wise uttered a word that can be wrought up to a declaration of principles suitable for Free Soil purposes, or in accordance with the old war-cry of the party which has hung upon the politics of this State for years—all the time claiming to be anti-slavery. party which has hang apon the pointes of this State
for years—all the time claiming to be anti-slavery.
We should, of all things in the world, like to have
some Free Soil man of the old school tell us what
Mr. Banks has said to comfort him or his party.—
He says this, and no more:—
have opposed with earnestness the policy of the
slavery programits, and have endeavored, as far as

Thave opposed with earnestness the policy of the slavery propagandists, and have endeavored, as far as liid in my power, to defeat their pertinacious meas-ures, which were calculated, in my judgment, to substitute for the toleration of negro bondage in the States where it now exists, its absolute dominion, thus obstructing the success of every industrial in-terest, and bending the government itself to a course of measures which could not fail to cripple the pros-perity and impair the dignity of free labor.

Now, was there ever a more national or conservative sentiment uttered by Daniel Webster, or any statesman of the past or present generation? The plain English of the whole sentence is this:—Mr. Banks is opposed to meddling in any way with slavery as it exists in the States, and at the same time is opposed to having it enter as a constituent element of power into the general government. Now pray tell us, gentleman Republicans, why you have so shamefully abused good men who have said just as much and no more? We fully endorse Mr. Banks in his view of the slavery question, but our difficulty is to understand how the malignant philanthro-pists who made war on the Whig party, and coalesced with the Democratic party, can get along with so small a dose of anti-slavery medicine as Mr. Banks dispenses. And, furthermore, we should like to have some of the Republicans show us wherein they are better than either of the great parties of former years as an anti-slavery organization.

How can Mr. Wilson and Mr. Burlingame, who

How can Mr. Wison and Mr. Burningame, who have modified their views a great deal under the pressure of circumstances, how can they even take Mr. Banks without a declaration of opinion as to the Fugitive Slave Bill, and the Personal Liberty Bill, and the Removal of Judge Loring, and, we may say, the Hoosac Tunnel Bill, since it is one of the freedom-hoving issues we presume, or at least it is freedom-loving issues we presume, or at least it is mainly supported by the men who have led off is Massachusetts politics in the Free Soil ranks for years, always shricking, and always dodging and squibbling, and ending with pocketing the gains of their insincerity and intrigue. We know that Mr. Wilson can wriggle through a great deal of mud and mire, and then wash himself with his copious penitential tears, so that his old friends will receive him and his counsels as if no wrong had been done. In 1854 he was outwardly a Republican, but in-wardly a sworn American. We could trace him in wardly a sworn American. We could trace him in his course since that time, but what is the use. We are not driving at Mr. Wilson. We only wish to inquire of some good Republican, in order to ascertain how they can go for Mr. Banks for Governor, on principle, after his letter to the American Convention. And, as we know we cannot be answere vention. And, as we know we cannot be answered satisfactorily, we wish to know if the whole story may not be summed up thus:—The Republican party is without power, fixed principles, or organization. It is mainly composed of discontented, disappointed old party leaders, who hope to draw into their ranks enough honest voters to get the power and the plunder of the State government. They fear they shall fail, as they surely will. They rally on Mr. Banks because they believe him a strong candidate, and circumstances, immaterial in themcandidate, and circumstances, immaterial in them selves, have chanced to throw him where they can by artful dodging, nominate him, and hoodwink a majority of the honest voters into the belief that he majority of the honest voters into the belief that he is a Republican per se, even against his own frank avowal of sympathy with the Americans. Therefore they propose to claim him in spite of himself, and his often-repeated declaration of Americanism, as a straight Republican. They, the followers of William H. Seward and Joshua R. Giddings—the enemies of Americanism—will nominate Nathaniel P. Banks, who points to his strong American sentiments long since expressed, as his unchanged and unchangeable principles of to-day. Well knowing the motive, we shall not be surprised to see Mr. the motive, we shall not be surprised to see Mr. Banks nominated at Worcester to-day. But thanks ies will be dead and buried by their own acts of in-consistency and deception; and we shall no longer be disturbed by their miserable appeals to the people to break up the American party for the sake of freedom. Meanwhile, we hope the Americans of this State will act wisely and harmoniously, unitedly and effectively. Elect a State ticket, and secure a majority of both branches of the Legislature; and out of confusion we will bring order, and something to hope for in the future besides the mere gratifica-tion of individual ambition, and a few State offices bestowed upon hungry office-seeking partizans.

ACCEPTANCE BY HON, N. P. BANKS OF THE AMERICAN NOMINATION.

WALTHAM, June 17, 1857. MY DEAR SIR:—I have been notified by a Committee appointed by the American Convention, held at Boston, yesterday, over which you presided, that the Convention had conferred upon me a nomination as its candidate for the office of Governor of the ealth. I felt it to be due to the Conver tion as to myself that a prompt and specific answer should be made to the communication, and I informed the gentlemen of the Committee that I would to-day address a letter to the officers of the Convenstating the grounds upon which I would ac-

ton, sating the grounds upon which I would accept the nomination.

The official positions which I have recently held in the service of the people of this State, have made it proper for me to declare in a public manner my views of important political questions. Opinions thus declared by me, as a candidate for office, in public conventions, and as a Representative in Congress, and which, in some instances, had separated me from friends with whom I had been associated, have been strengthened by a larger experience, and are unchanged to-day, except so far as opinions of public policy have ripened into convictions of public duty.

I have opposed with earnestness the policy of the slavery propagandists, and have endeavored, as far as laid in my power, to defeat their pernicious measures, which were calculated, in my judgment, were calculated, in my to substitute for the toleration of negro the States where it now exists, its universal and absolute dominion, thus obstructing the success of every industrial interest, and bending the Government itself to a course of measures which could not fail to cripple the prosperity and impair the dignity of free labor.

I have as earnestly opposed that policy adopted by the mass of foreign voters, or by those who, for sinister purposes, seek to direct their political pow-er, with a view to the control of our elections, or to er, with a view to the control of our elections, or to direct in important matters the policy of the Government itself. Upon this subject my record is open, and my convictions unchanged; and I am ready now, as heretofore, to concur with the people of Massachusetts, in every just measure that shall tend to diminish this unnatural influence, and to restore to the American people the full share of power and direction which was designed for them by the framers of this Government.

For several years my attention has been withdrawn from the political affairs of the State. It is to me, however, apparent—as it must be to every one—that, without criticism upon past administra—

one—that, without criticism upon past administra-tions, important changes may be now advantageously made. The annual sessions of the Legislature may be greatly shortened without detriment to any pub-lic interest. Vigorous retrenchment in expenditure of public money is indispensable to the maintenance of the credit of the State, and reforms of great pub-

lic moment may be safely introduced in re-organiz-ing the Government under the recent important changes of partizanship, to hold their servants to an immediate and direct responsibility.

Such, I understand, are, in substance, the views

If I am elected to the office for which your Coning the Government under the recent important changes in its organic law.

Such, I understand, are, in substance, the views

changes in its organic law.

Such, I understand, are, in substance, the views of the Convention which you represent; and, concurring heartily with you therein, I accept the nomination you have tendered to me.

Political nominations, however, thus early presented, will afford to the people ample time for mature deliberation. My chief and only desire, in regard to the political action of the present year, is, that those men who are without material differences in sentiment, who are governed by the same patriotic desires, who represent similar interests, and who cherish the same high hopes of the future destiny of our country, may disregard immaterial lines of division, and create, by their united action, a power invincible at home and respected abroad, which shall lift our political contests above the level of faction fights; give to our State an administration of stability and wisdom; enable its people to impress upon the Union of States, and upon the age itself, an intelligent opinion, and an appreciable and proportionate influence in the direction has nominated me, with the honor of the station, I will accept its responsibilities. I will use my best exertions so to direct the affairs of the Commonwealth, that its people cannot but approve or condemn, and I will be ready to meet them for their judgment. I repeat my acknowledgments to the gentlemen of the Convention for its honors, and very respectfully,

Their fellow-citizen,
N. P. BANKS.

Hon. Joseph White, President,
Thos. J. Marsh, Esq., Secretary.

WILLY 3, 1857.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

BOSTON, JULY 3, 1857. win back to the YOUNG MEN of Massachusetts something of the ancient renown of the Commonwealth. It is a crime against justice and against liberty that men, essentially of like sentiments, and interests, and condition, should waste a power, bequeathed to them for nobler purposes, in futile contests with each other—where defeat only embitters because the conditions of the Massachusetts Anti-Stavery Softward an investigation and sentences leads to no goal Managers of the Massachusetts Anti-Stavery Softward and Managers of the Massachusetts Anti-Stavery Softward Commonwealth. unfounded animosities, and success leads to no good or great influence upon the present or future condior great inducate upon the present or future condi-tions of men. I counsel union of action upon a more liberal and manly basis—for higher purposes. I have made this my conduct under circumstances when, as you, gentlemen, well know, other motives would have led me to different action. I have carnwould have led me to different action. I have earn-estly urged this counsel upon reluctant associates in the house of my political friends, who thought they saw coveted honors within their grasp, and I cannot now mark out for myself another course of private or public duty. No act of mine will thwart the success of such an effort for such results, and no success of such an ellott for such required sacrifice of personal interests can be required of me in its support which shall not be instantly accorded. And if in the coming canvass it shall at any moment appear that my name fails to draw together those who, separated by no great principle, should be united, it shall be promptly withdrawn from the record, and I will cheerfully fall into the ranks of the supporters of any man, who, more happily constitu-ted, can rally to another triumph the column of men that sustained the gallant Fremont in the great can-vass of last year, there to perform a less conspicuous,

ut a nobler duty.

I cannot forbear to present to the Convention my acknowledgments for its distinguished courtesy.

The nomination it conferred upon me has been made without my solicitation or consultation with me; and coming as it does from gentlemen upon whom I could have no claim beyond that of other citizens, I cannot but regard it as one of the most gratifying compliments I have ever received. I appreciate their enerous confidence, and shall ever remain, in eknowledgment of my obligations, Yours, and their friend and obedient servant,

N. P. BANKS To Hon. George W. Messinger, President of

LETTER FROM MR. BANKS, ACCEPTING THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATION. WALTHAM, Monday Morning, June 29, 1857.

I had the honor to receive, on the evening of the 27th instant, your communication informing me that I had been nominated by the Republican Convention, held at Worcester on the 24th instant, as its candidate for the office of Governor of the Commonwealth, with a copy of the resolutions passed monwealth, with a copy of the resolutions on that occasion. With profound acknowledg for the high honor conferred upon me, I accept the nomination; and if its choice be confirmed by an election, I shall make every exertion in my power to meet and answer the just expectations of the

general government of the States, have been made public during my connection with an office from which I have been but recently relieved, and also by my course in the late Presidential canvass. I resisted the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and I am still opposed to that measure, as I am to all acts of the late and the present administration, whether of an executive, legislative or judicial character, which have been devised to maintain or to perpetute the following tardy-acknowledgment by way of atoneate the original purpose of that flagitious wrong; and I shall carnestly advocate the admission of Kansas into the Union of States under its own charter of freedom. I am opposed to the further extension of slavery, or to the increase of its political power. I believe that the Constitution confers upon Con-I believe that the Constitution confers upon Congress sovereign power over the Territories of the United States for their government, and that in the exercise of its authority, it is its duty to prohibit slavery or polygamy therein. I shall support the most energetic measures which the Constitution admits for the development of the moral and material interests of the American people; defend the sovereignty of the States against Executive or Judicial energoachment, and contribute all in my power institute of the against energy of the spirit of the Traveller was object.

concessions, or their immaterial diversities of opinion—always the bane of Republics—gave success
and perpetual power to their opponents. No one
can doubt that a vast majority of the people of the
United States are opposed to the policy represented
by the slavery propagandists; and still less can we
doubt that it is their diversity of opinion in noncasentials that encourages the government with hones

week—the first being the untimely death of the Hon. for the friends of freedom than the present. To whatever policy the goverement may now devote its energies, political power must soon fall into new hands. And when power shall pass into the hands of the young men of this age, I can entertain no doubt that, like the young men of a past age, to whom Jefferson appealed, and who were his constant supporters in the great hattles of his day, for the suppression of the slave trade and the ultimate supremacy of Liberty in the early councils of our people, they will give renewed life to a national policy of freedom, traditional and true, which must be the basis of all moral or material prosperity, and which is dictated by conscience and common sense.

I rejoice with an inward joy, that the young men of Massachusetts, as it were by spontaneous movement,

tion. There is now an unusually favorable opportunity for the initiation of political changes of great importance, which cannot fail to be acceptable to all classes of people. Of these, restricted sessions of the Legislature, and heavy retrenchment in State expenditures are of lasting importance. Our people, constantly engaged in pursuits of commerce, manufactures, mechanic arts and agriculture, have a right to demand of the government that it shall meet without evasion the necessities of the time, tion. There is now an unusually favorable oppor-tunity for the initiation of political changes of great

Managers of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery So-CIETY.) by a MASS MEETING of the friends of Universal Emancipation, at FRAMINGHAM; and all such, wherever they happen to reside, are cordially invited to give us their presence and co-operation on that occasion, that it may be made signally effective in the furtherance of the Anti-Slavery movement reproving our national hypocrisy and corruption-in rehearsing the barbarities and horrors of Southern slavery-in encouraging the hearts and strength ening the hands of all who are laboring to break every oke, and to set every captive free-that thus the Declaration of Independence may be the boast and heritage of all on the American soil, by the posse of equal and impartial liberty.

Special trains of cars, for the Grove, will leave Boston, Worcester, Milford and Northboro', at 9 o'clock, also Millbury at half-past 8, A. M., stopping at

way stations. Fares as follows:

Boston, to the Grove and back,
Worcester, " " "
Millbury, " " "
Thirty cts. for children. Milford, to the Grove and back, and Northboro', to the

Grove and back, Fifty cents for adults, and Twentyfive cents for children. All way stations, on main road and branches, to the Grove and back, Fifty cents for adults, and Twen-

ty-five cents for children.
Returning, leave the Grove from 5 to 6 o'clock,

The house at the Grove will be open for re-

WAVERLEY HALL, in the immediate vicinity of the Railroad Station at Framingham, is engaged for the meeting, in case of unpleasant weather.

Among the speakers expected to be pre-WM. LLOYD GARRISON, WENDELL PHILLIPS, ADIN BALLOU, ANDREW T. FOSS, CHARLES L. REMOND, STE-PHEN S. FOSTER, WM. WELLS BROWN, W. G. BABCOCK, GEORGE W. STACY, and others.

Should the day prove auspicious as to the veather, we hope to see a large concourse of the tried friends of FREEDOM FOR ALL, present on the 4th inst. at the Framingham Grove, to consecrate the day, not ents by the popular method-not by a hollow glorification of dead ancestors and a hypocritical display of patriotism-not by a profligate parade of loyalty to a bloodstained Union-not by a frightful insensibility to the dangers and duties of the times in which we live-but My opinions upon all questions relating to the by doing what in us lies to make liberty the inheritance of all who dwell on the American soil, of whatver race, complexion or clime.

TARDY AND PARTIAL JUSTICE.

Rev. A. T. Foss. As an act of justice to this REV. A. T. Foss. As an act of justice to this gentleman, we publish his speech as phonographically taken down by Mr. Henry W. Burr, and published as delivered in the Anti-Slavery Standard of May 23d, without any revision or examination by Mr. Foss.

eral government to the justice demands. The spirit of the Traveller was obprinciples of the fathers of the Constitution and the viously scurrilous and malignant toward Mr. Foss and Union. I am opposed to the recent decision of the Su-blunder nor an unintentional mistake on its part. It the Anti-Slavery Convention, and it was neither I am opposed to the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, not only upon the ground that it controverts the principles and overthrows all the precedents of our history upon the subject of slavery, but that it assumes to decide as a judicial problem the question whether slavery shall be established in this State, which has been, and ought to be, left as a political question for the people of the State to determine for themselves.

It is pleasant for us at all times to recall the traditions of our fathers, and to reneat their affirmation. ditions of our fathers, and to repeat their affirmation of principles, which seem to us to be self-evimanufactured to subserve its own contemptible end. dent truths, and which were announced to the world by men who were ready and able to support them in council and to defend them in the field. But it is a pleasure that cannot be enjoyed apart from the conviction that it is for us an equal, if not a higher duty, vigilantly to course every means, that will tend to ensure and perpetuate their supremacy, on this continent at least. If it shall hereafter appear that our government has departed therefrom, and joined itself to other and false political dectrines, I trust that it may never be said of the people of Massachusetts, that an unreasonable refusal of minor concessions, or their immaterial diversities of oningent and truths and the subserve its own contemptible end. Why does not the Traveller tell its readers the name of the sheet by which it was led into this serious error? And was it too much to expect that it would, if regretting the wrong done, express its regret in unequivocal language, instead of merely saying that it is glad to find that its foul accusation was unfounded? Mr. Foss is too closely identified with the Anti-Slavery cause, as its faithful and untiring advocate, for any one professing to wish it success, spitcfully to represent him as using the abhorrent language, 'I entered to subserve its own contemptible end. Why does not the Traveller tell its readers the name of the sheet by which it was led into this serious or the sheet by which it was led into this serious error? And was it too much to expect that it would, if regretting the wrong done, express its regret in unequivocal language, instead of merely saying that it is glad to find that its foul accusation was unfounded? Mr. Foss is too closely identified with the Anti-Slavery cause, as its faithful and untiring advocate, for any one professing to wish it success, spitcfully to represent him as using the abhorrent language, 'I leave the profession of the profession cessions, or their immaterial diversities of opin- hate Jesus Christ'-thus inflicting a severe wound

essentials that encourages the government with hopes of success, and constantly defeats the purposes of the people. It is no less a shame for us, under such the steamer Montreal on the river St. Lawrence, tothe steamer Montreal on the river St. Lawrence, to-circumstances, to admit our incapacity to maintain our principles than to acknowledge a defection from the faith of our fathers. In our age, with our lights, Mr. Phillips was a gentleman in the manliest and the faith of our fathers. In our age, with our lights, that failure must be the fault of the post proclaim that failure must be the fault of the people and not of their cause. But there will be no permanent failure. There was never a more auspicious hour for the friends of freedom than the present. To the transfer of the successful advocacy of the abolition of distinct relative that the successful advocacy of the abolition of distinct relative the successful advocacy of the abolition of dist

I rejoice with an inward joy that the young men of Massachusetts, as it were by spontaneous movement, and with true appreciation of their duty and powers, have assumed a position and unfurled a flag that will be hailed in other States as a harbinger of a better age—a radiant star that shall lead to new and decisive victories for the good old cause.

The affairs of our State demand no less our attention. There is row an unwally feverable over a propagally feverable over a propagally feverable over a propagally feverable over a propagally feverable over an unwally feverable over an unwally feverable over a propagally feverable over the first constitution, and seriously impair his health, so that his mind at last became morbidly diseased; and the termination of it all is the taking of his life by his own hands in the manner described in another column.

The Double Acceptance. As a matter of refer-

DETERIORATION IN THE CHURCH. To the Editor of the Congregationalist :-

Christian character (by which the writer seems to Christian character (by which the which members) is mean the average character of church members) is rising with every generation, and that the standard of ry. Our community suffers much oppression from what is called 'common law,' being merely 'settle-what is called 'common law,' morality in the church goes always upward, and never sinks. And the writer makes the following statement in proof of the unceasing progress thus claimed

The writer proceeds to say- 'The argument is unsuch an imputation upon any church now existing would be undeserved and false. Yet it is unquestional than because it was so decided before. The power as-

that the church would have proceeded as a matter of founders, and earliest expounders. course, from censure to excommunication of any mem- I did not, Mr. Editor, intend to give you so long ber who should declare, after hearing Paul's injunctions, that he was accustomed to get his living by was merely to ask a question; but on looking stealing, and was determined to persist in the prac-tice—then we must admit that the church has degen-the great importance of the discussion will induce you erated, and that this degeneracy is three-fold; in the to find room for it. I now simply repeat that queslives of her members, in the customs of her body in tion-What is the ground of the general opinion, that regard to discipline and fellowship, and in the instruc-

When, a few weeks ago, on the remarkable and unique occasion of an Anti-Slavery meeting in Park truly founded on any sound constitutional, political, street meeting-house, the vast assembly gave enthusiastic applause to the statement of Dr. Cheever that-Every slaveholder is a man-stealer; and every nation of slaveholders is a nation of man-stealers'-if other legislation, and all political and individual our memory serves us, it was the editor of the Congregationalist, from his conspicuous seat in the pulpit, who led the applause. We doubt neither the genuineness nor the heartiness of his assent to that strong statement of the radical incompatibility of the act of slaveholding with the Christian character. But how then could he afterwards say, (in an article entitled The Province of the American Tract Society,' in the paper above quoted,) that he would not have that Somitting slave-owners to the communion table —and that topics of this character should be ruled out, as ety take up, in their tracts, the question 'of adone-sided and partisan;' and this in the same article in which he has characterized slavery as 'a system of bondage and oppression that does more to impede the progress of Christ's kingdom in the hearts of men than any organized wickedness in the land '? We carnestly request him to tell us how an inquiry, published by the Tract Society, into the rectitude of that notorious custom by which man-stealers are admitted into full communion with 'Evangelical churches,' is their testimony against the fitness of the nomination.

'one-sided,' in any other sense than as being on the to be sure, Mr. Hopkins of Northampton did have opof such inquiry in a decision, published by the Tract bership in a Christian church, would be improper in any sense whatever, or 'partisan' in any sense except that of 'coming to the help of the Lord against the mighty '?-c. K. W.

AUTHORITY OF THE JUDICIARY. EDITOR OF THE LIBERATOR:

commenting on one from the N. H. Patriot, and followed by your editorial note at the end. The Patriot speak in opposition, but were only heard in sentences equivalent to the Constitution itself, 'and therefore Others were called for, and desired to be heard, but their decisions must be fully and freely acquiesced in dared not, in the face of that mob, attempt it; and, sions. Concurring with the view of the Democrat, while they forced Mr. Banks upon the Convent though not with the-mode of its reply, I do not yet How humiliating to see a party claiming to be thus stated- Nevertheless, this decision is binding, that, too, by the most indecent means, while it claim until it be set aside by the Supreme Court, or by rev- 'all the decency'! olution-is it not, Republicans?' As the decision The opposition to Mr. Banks, though so formidable here spoken of refers to that intended by the Patriot, that his friends dared not meet it face to face, was not, I presume it means, that it is thus binding 'on all after all, based upon his lack of anti-slavery charac-

opinions of others respecting it. I am also aware, and shall be preserved'! that 'good citizens,' in general, take the same view of the matter; but I have always supposed that this ac-ers, Banks or anti-Banks, spoke of 'the anti-slaver m. I do not find in the Constitution of the United the embodiment of Anti-Slavery. States, any clause, or the least intimation, that judges Now, here is a great fraud, or a great delusion, judge for themselves of the meaning of the Constitu-tion, and the constitutionality of laws: indeed, this is and as he hopes in God it may be forever. an inalienable right, of which no government can No party can, without fraud or under great delusion rightfully deprive them; and by this Amendment, arrogate to itself and to its men and measures the

on that case, establishes a principle governing the judg-ment of future cases, and thus having the force of law, it goes beyond judicial power, and becomes an

act of legislation. Now, the Constitution, in its commencement (Art. 1, sec. 1) says-'ALL legislative In the editorial columns of the Congregationalist, powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States.' This word 'all' plainly puts levariance, both with each other and with fact; and we gislation exclusively in the power of Congress: it canalist, powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of variance, both with each other and with fact; and we write respectfully, to ask some explanation of them.

In the leading article, entitled 'The future glory of the church on earth,' it is affirmed that the church grows better from age to age; that the average of Christian character (the church of the church age to age; that the average of the church of the church age to age; that the average of the church age to age; that the average of the church age to age; that the average of the church age to age; that the average of the church age to age; the church age to age to age; the church age t sustains a usurpation of ungranted power.

The evils of this practice are not merely imagin

ments' of questions on precedent only; never having had the sanction of legislative acts, and originally es tablished in the mother country to sustain the despot-'Let any one turn to the 4th chapter of the Epistle to the Ephesians, and then imagine a church of the present time receiving a letter of counsel and exhort station from its former pastor, or some other Christian friend, in which these words occur: "My friends, I exhort you to put away lying, and always tell the truth to each other; and those of you who have been in the habit of stealing, I beseech you to steal no more, but seek by honest labor a living for yourselves, and the means of assisting those who are in need." That is what Paul wrote to the church members of Ephesus. But where is the church now, where has there been a church for ages, that would not consider itself grossly and inexcusably insulted by such implications?"

The writer proceeds to agy— 'The argument is unic prerogatives of the throne and the hierarchy. Incan find, in the Federal Constitution, the slightest power granted to Congress to pass any law on the answerable.' And we understand him to mean, that subject; and yet it has been again and again decided, tionable that, however petty larceny may have gone out sumed by judges of commitment for what is called of fashion since Paul wrote his letter to the Ephe- contempt of court, so unlimited and tyrannical, so sians, MAN-stealing is practised and defended by a contrary to the Constitution, which enjoins that me large proportion of those churches in our country person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property which the editor of the Congregationalist ranks as without due process of law,' (amend. 5,) has no basis Evangelical, and with whom he thus holds fellow- in the Constitution, or laws, or the principles of our ship, in spite of the injunction of Paul, a few lines government. It is perhaps fortunate that the atrocity later, in that same letter to the Ephesians—' Have No of the apparent culmination of this judge law, in the fellowship with the unfruitful works of darkness.' If we are to assume that the Ephesian church acted the people to a perception of the true character of the upon the precepts of Paul above-mentioned—that usurpation under which they have so long suffered. That decision disregards the letter of the Constitution, receipt of that letter had to be done in secret—and and is founded only on the supposed opinions of its

communication when I commenced it. My purpose tion given respecting both life and discipline, by her and on the obedience of 'all good citizens'? I am really at a loss, and wish to know; and yet I hope you will not be able to tell me; for if this maxim moral, or religious ground, and is thus established to stand-as unresisted power is ever prone to augment itself-this judicial legislation will rapidly absorb all right, and our vaunted republicanism and freedom be among the fictions of history. J. P. B.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

FRIEND GARRISON:

The reports of the State Convention, held last week in Worcester by the Republicans, resulting in the nomination of N. P. Banks for Governor, have before this been read in the daily papers by yourself and most of seem to me worthy of notice that do not fully appear in the reports. These are, that any attempt, on the part of the anti-Banks men, to discuss his merits as a proper candidate for the office of Governor, were resisted with mobocratic violence by the friends of Mr Banks, both in the preliminary meeting of Tuesday evening and the final meeting of Wednesday, in which final meeting it was at last entirely successful portunity, without much opposition, to speak ten minutes in a clear expression of his doubts of the proocal position as between the two parties, the American and Republican.

Anson Burlingame then followed in an hour's speech, full of political truck and dicker, in favor of Mr. Banks. Then, 'our side having been heard, we don't care a d-n for the other,' the nomination was by hoots, vells, cheers, hisses, and all the possible noise Looking over The Liberaton of June 26, I no- and rowdyism of mobocratic violence forced upon the ticed an extract from the N. H. Independent Democrat, Convention by the Banks men. Two men, Mr. Wright holds that the constructions of the Constitution by while the mobocrats suspended a moment to gather the Supreme Court are, 'for all practical purposes,' strength for a new assault upon freedom of speech. by all good citizens.' The Democrat denies this, but whatever might have been the result after a full and only brings in disproof of it the examples of former free discussion, the real result was obtained by a MOB eminent statesmen, who have disregarded such deci- openly breaking down and crushing out free speech,

propose to examine the argument of this extract; my party of 'free men and free speech' carrying their resent business is with the editorial note, which is points by gagging the free speech of free men, and

ter, but solely upon opposition to his Americanis Now, Mr. Editor, I respectfully ask, in all sincere His Wall street speech, that might seem to furnish oceriousness, where is the ground for this assertion? I casion to remove him utterly from the consideration m well aware that judges, both of the Federal and of anti-slavery men, was not referred to all, save by State Courts, have always considered themselves bound Mr. Bird, on the previous evening, and then without by former judicial decisions, in interpretation of the quoting it, simply saying that it showed Mr. Banks Constitution; and thus exempted from examining the not to be a Republican according to the Philadelphia Constitution for themselves; but I have always re- platform standard. Think of F. W. Bird, the Presigarded their resort to such a criterion as a dishonest dent of the late Disunion Convention, as a member of violation of their duty to be guided by their own understanding of the Constitution itself, and not by the platform, which says, 'The Union of the States mus

quiescence was the effect of their respect for judicial men, 'the Anti-Slavery cause,' 'the Anti-Slavery inions, and their own want of independence, and movement,' and 'the Anti-Slavery party' as though not from any perception of a reason for such a max- this Convention, and this party, and these men, were

are to be bound by the decisions of each other; and no Anti-Slavery party could intelligently put up N. certainly, none which requires that private citizens P. Banks after his unretracted Wall street speech, in shall obey such decisions as law. The 10th Amend- which he pledges his party to non-interference with ment of the Constitution declares that the powers slavery in any manner, for any purpose, to any extent, not delegated to the United States, or necessary for or at any time, and also to a suspension of the Antitheir execution, are reserved to the States or the peo- Slavery agitation in one year from the time of their ple; and no power is granted to the Federal Executive election to office; affirming that it is in theory and ar Judiciary to enforce judicial decisions not authorized by acts of Congress.' The 9th Amendment says, 'The enumeration, in the Constitution, of certain the government upon the same principles that acturights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage ated the administrations of all the Southern Presiothers retained by the people. But the people have not granted, and of course have refained, the right to as, and Taylor, the Mexican butcher, and pledging the

therefore, this right cannot be disparaged by judicial name of Anti-Slavery, as did this, that is organized as the New York Tribune says the Republican party My understanding of the powers of a judge is, that is, with no reference to the rights or interests of the he is to judge of the merits and legality of a case before him in trial, and of the constitutionality of the law on which it is tried, as applicable to that case only; which must be obeyed in all subsequent action respecting that case: whenever the decision he makes Wilson, to give the South power, if they will plant

priest to bless the sacrifice in the name of the B Who is guilty of the fraud? Who are the victima the delusion. Have not Abolitionists given the de lusion too much currency, and been, too ties to the fraud? Are our skirts clear of this for Worcester, June 29, 1857.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

MECHANIC'S HALL, WORCESTER, June 24, 1887 MECHANIC'S HALL, WORDSTER, June 24, 1867.
FRIEND GARRISON:—Methinks if an angel or gin from the higher spheres could descend from ul mansion, and occupy a vacancy in this be ful mansion, and look down upon the hall, for one delegates, assembled from all parts of the hundreds of nelegates, assembled from all parts of the old Commonwealth, and could read the thoughts a feelings, the aspirations for office and political power. could witness the prevailing inharmonion party strife—could hear the hissing, groaning, hi ing, talking and screaming, to quench the role free speech in a few dissatisfied ones, who are attenfree speech in a few dissatisfied ones, who are attempting to show that Mr. Banks has one foot on the cr pled and broken-down horse of Know Nothing while he is attempting to get the other on the back of the young, mettlesome, and ambitious steed of Repul licanism—or, like the noted John Gilpin, · Hang a bottle on each side, to make his balance

could behold the sacrifice of principle on the heath-

ish and jesuitical altar of expediency, the great in ish and jesuited, and to expediency, the great and iety that their candidate should stand on the Philir delphia platform, rather than on the Eternal Roe delphia pastice, righteousness and truth—it would exclain in the words of Henry Ward Beecher, 'Verily, politics is the honey-comb of damnation! And could it see the frequent application of the hand to the heart. would exclaim with Haskell :-

The statesman, too, with hypocritic art, The statesman, too, with hypocritic art.
The people cheats. With hand upon his heart
And well-turned periods, he courts applease.
Prates of the Constitution and the lawsOf whig and tory, fame and seventy-sixOf his own honesty and others 'telsHis party only fit to serve the nation,
(Or give him salary and a public station.')

Well, after all the wire-pulling, managuving ing and drying, talking, flattering, shouting, solding, stamping, hissing and threatening, Mr. Banksi nominated. But where is he, throughout all this debate and excitement? If he is a delegate from his own town, why does he not appear amid the howling wind of angry debate and blackening storm of heated passion, and with his accustomed dignity, command the surging elements to cease their strife, and with his wonted calmness say, 'Peace, be still!' Wh does he not come forward like a true man, and ex plain his position fully, freely, and fairly, so that we may all satisfactorily and explicitly understand him? A delegate tells me that he was here last evening, but left for New York. The reason why, he can not, or, perhaps, is not allowed to give. I can not but think the 'world moves,' but so very slowly, that it seems almost imperceptible. If it takes it three years to get from Gardner to Banks, how long will it take it to reach that point in its orbit, where the electrical rave of truth from a Garrison and a Phillips shall strike deep enough into the cold, damp atmosphere of political expediency and religious hypocrisy, to entirely dissipate their chilling blasts, leaving a warm and genial air, and striking deep enough into the soil to n suscitate those seeds of liberty that were strewn around old Plymouth Rock, making them spring into new life and beauty, and producing a tree that shall wan its green and majestic foliage over all New England Echo answers 'When'? It will, it must, it shall gr rive at that point. Truth must inevitably conquer and finally triumph.

· Reform is ever on! The world its field, Error its foe, and truth its sword and shield."

Banks and Wilson are popular in Massachusetts today; but, let them remain in their present position, and they will soon be where Winthrop, Everett and Choate now are—retired for life. Let Wilson cul-gize the accursed Union to his heart's content; it him sing peans to its praise; let him hang those who seek its dissolution as traitors, and write their name in the history of the Republic as traitors; and Henry Wilson's epitaph can be as easily written to-day, as that of Daniel Webster- Died shouting Liberty and Union '! Let Banks compromise with slavery; let him declare his readiness to tolerate and sustain it in fifteen of these dis-united States ; let him attempt to harmonize it with the uprising spirit of freedom, and his days are numbered as surely as liberty lives, and that truth is eternal. Massachusetts must and will move on to a purer, higher and nobler destiny than compremising with slavery, and worshipping the Union. She must and will stand clear (though she stand alone) of all connection with or contamination People are beginning to see that the angel food of truth is preferable to the dry, musty husks of poil ties-that God's ever-operative and unchanging law are preferable to the weak, silly, vacillating en ments of man-that truth is higher than policy, and principle far nobler than expediency. We can but labor earnestly, and wait patiently. Let us go up at down, be anything or nothing, provided we can be instrumental in hastening that glorious day when slaveholders of bodies or of souls shall not exist, when all shall be free from physical, intellectual, and spir itual despotism.

· A nobler strife the world ne'er saw-The enslaved to disenthrall.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY. Boston, June 27, 1857.

MR. GARRISON :

I frequently see, in your criticism on individuals d the Republican party, when speaking in reference their opposition to the extension of slavery, the charge that they consent to its continued existence where if is established. Now, I have never seen anything that looked like a demonstration of the truth of this sent tion. The soldier judges of the effect of his charge by the consternation produced in the lines of his enemy. There is no better way of deciding on the feasibility of a plan than to see the effect pred when it is put into practice. Now, why is it the every opponent of slavery extension is placed in the category of Abolitionists? Simply because, in bos ing to prevent it from defiling new territory, they, by virtue of that act, raise a moral protest against the system wherever it exists; and thus in the named right is its overthrow demanded. The Republicas say that slavery is a sin against God, and an ounge upon the rights of man, and that its existence is tolerable for a moment; and we labor to produce the conviction upon the minds of all. But you claim the What gives your efforts greater moral dignity is, its you add to all this denunciation, that you densel its immediate overthrow, which means nothing men nor less than that you wish it to be overthrown. do not demand its overthrow in the name of anything that we do not. If you had the political power, y would not use it for that purpose. Your dentalls in the name of justice; and when you and west ceed in producing a universal recognition of it gas ciples, then will it be of avail to demand in its asset Now, I think the difference between yourself and the Republicans in regard to effective opposition to very, is all in favor of the latter; for while you common with them, labor to correct public senting ally,—they use their political power to prevent extension beyond its present limits.

Yours, truly,

We would call attention to the notice in sel or column, for a meeting next Sunday in New Joy wich, to be addressed by our untiring coadjuter, ParY 3.

ion.')

e his balance

strewn around oring into new hat shall wave New England? ust, it shall ar itably conquer, field. shield. seachusetts toresent position, p, Everett and Wilson culo-

warm and go the soil to re-

ang those who ite their names rs; and Henry itten to-day, as ng Liberty and h slavery; let nd sustain it in him attempt to f freedom, and berty lives, and must and will er destiny than orshipping the ar (though she of slavery.—
e angel food of husks of poli-changing laws illating enact-

han policy, and . We can but Let us go up or ded we can be ous day when not exist, when ctual, and spir-Ino-

RTY. ne 27, 1887. n individuals of in reference to rery, the charge istence where it n anything that h of this asser-

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as nothing more erthrown. You ame of anything tical power, you Your demand is ou and we suc-tion of its prinpposition to sla-or while you, in

r to prevent its SINCERITY.

notice in anoth-y in New Ips-coadjuter, Pas-

THE MISSION OF UNIVERSALISM IN RE-GARD TO AMERICAN SLAVERY.

That Universalism has a mission to perform in the abolition of American slavery is evident to even the eperficial observer of the relation that Universalism sustains to the general demolition of sin and error.whole includes all the parts. If Universalism indules, in its work, 'the finishing of sin' as a whole, is also includes the finishing of American slavery as a part of that whole; unless, indeed, American slavery righteous institution, and an essential pillar in the temple of Freedom. No Universalist, it is presumed, will consent to this. It is pertinent, then, to the object of this paper, to consider the mission of Universalism in the abolition of American slavery; and to inquire how that mission is to be performed, and by whom? I begin with the proposition, that the mission of Universalism is to finish American slavery :-- a proposition that hardly need be named, were it not for the pertinacity with which it is sometime contended that Universalists have nothing to do with slavery of millions in the South, and no concern a their emancipation. As the case is, however, even at this late day of slavery agitation, (to the shame of Universalists, be it said,) it is necessary, in the discussion of the subject before us, to inquire if it be true that Universalism intends to overthrow the kind Lest it be deemed too hard a saying for Universal-

ists to bear-to wit, that they have nothing to do with slavery, no concern in its abolition-let attention here be called to the manner in which it is treated by the press of the sect, generally-by some of the clergy-and by some of the associated bodies of Univeralists. And

1st. Silence in regard to the 'sum of all villanies, silence in the presence of abominations, certainly indicates a lamentable unconcern in the beholder. That silence does prevail in our Israel upon the subject of slavery, is susceptible of the clearest proof. How seldom is the forbidden theme written upon for the ress! How often is it dwelt upon in the pulpit ?-Is its discussion always welcomed in the convocations of the sect? How many communications on it have a laid under the table editorial? How many have had words on slavery carefully expunged therefrom? Have no Anti-Slavery resolutions been laid on the table conventional, and others warmly opposed, while a few have been unanimously passed, and published to the world? How many editors and ministers have given to the world notes of travel in the slave States, rein the reader has been regaled with fine descriptions of scenery, soil, productions and people-all but the slaves From some of these descriptions, generesity, hospitality and Universalism would seem to have found a congenial home in the bosoms of families visited. A stranger to the fact would not dream of slave-pens and slave labor being at the bottom of all this seeming goodness.

2. The daintiness with which the 'peculiar institutien' is spoken of—the exceeding politeness displayed towards the slaveholder, the dealer in his own offspring-is an evidence against those who scruple to offend monsters of tyrannical cruelty, that hardly belongs to the domain of indifference, so strongly doth it savor of collusion. What, for instance, but interest, direct or indirect, could induce an apology for daring to publish (and that in the body of a long conventional sermon) a few plain words against slavery The infamous Fugitive Slave Law and the Kansas perfidy are but now treated as they deserve-nor

3d. Of that hopefully small and beautifully dimin ishing class, who affect to treat slavery as a God-send, and exhort the slave to be content with his condition as the best possible in the allotments of Providence, I have little to say, and still less to think. They certainly are not indifferent to slavery. They may serve a u-eful purpose in their high position, as monuments to warn others of the folly of living on friendly terms with idols, without intending to worship them. They are to common pro-slavery men, what drunkards are to moderate drinkers ; and in their devotion to slavery, ery aloud, Beware! beware!

With these evidences of manifest indifference to sla very, mingled with side-glances of favoritism, it is palpable that something is to be done to show that Universalism really intends the overthrow of the 'accursed thing.' What, then, is the bearing of Universalism on slavery? Beginning with Dr. Ballou, at Boston, we have Abolitionism plainly inscribed upon the banner of Universalism. In sympathy with him are the masses of the sect throughout the North. (In the South, but few Universalists are known to exist.)

As we proceed southward, a change is perceptible In Cincinnati, we have an organ that deems it politic to say nothing that might offend men who separate husbands and wives, and plunder cradles; and a D. D. who talks glibly of the difference between a slave who works for board and clothing, and a freeman who works for sixpence with which to buy food and raiment-in favor of the former.

Descending still farther, we find in New Orleans the Rev. Mr. Clapp, proving most eloquently that slavery is a good thing, and exhorting slaves to accept it as the best thing for them.

The conclusion is irresistable, that, as a denomination, we are not alive to the groans and tears, the wrongs and woes of our brethren in bonds.

If, now, this indifference be compared with the vident intent of Universalism as a reform principle, it discloses a conflict between profession and works with professed Universalists. Not to dwell upon this msistency, let the inquiry, How is the mission of Universalism in the abolition of slavery to be performed? be attentively considered and truthfully answered, without fear or favor from any quarter. In order to do this, it may be well to take a view of the enemy to be destroyed.

We have had a Southern side, a Northern side, an aside, and an outside of slavery presented to us. It has been held up to our gaze by the light of politics, and by the light of religion; by the fireside light, and by the light of men burned alive. Every conceivable ight of earth has been cast upon its horrors, and every imaginable side of the institution has been turned in all directions to find an easy side, to give a good view f unspeakable wrongs.

All know how it looks in legislative halls, how it eution of laws, and how it speaks in the pulpit. We behold it claiming equality with liberty-making com-

promises to break them and rushing on to supremacy, for its northward flight with dolorous screams, while a come before destruction. mixed army is marching to gather around its base with clank of chains and shrieks of agony to the roll call of slavery. Enough it would seem to summon

good in spite of it while professing it.) Religiously, the bigot says, 'A heaven for everybody is no heaven for me. There must be some souls in hell, gnawing their chains in agony of despair, to complete my ideal of heaven. If there is no hell, there is no heaven. Both rest upon the same bottom, and must stand or fall together.' Politically, the slaveholder says, 'A Union for all is no Union for me. There must be some slaves in torment, gnashing their teeth in anguish, to complete my ideal of Union. If there is no slavery, there can be no Union. Both rest upon the same bottom, and stand or fall together.'

Again—slavery is cruelty. So is Partialism. The latter has a code for the torture of untold myriads, every letter of which is steeped in cruelty. Its laws are unalterable, and fix their subjects in the worst

groans, and curses dire, that would move to mercy any others worthy of it. other than the Almighty slaveholder fancied above, and shame out any slave-driver but the devil of Partialism, so fitly chosen for this service. The former follows, in the distance, the illustrious example of follows, in the distance, the illustrious example of crucity, and enslaves a few men on earth in disregard of humanity, and seeks to perpetuate the crucity, through time to come. Men and women start back at the sight; while they meekly bow to worship the King of slave-breeders and slave holders, and get angry when the Prince of slave-drivers is threatened with death. For this purpose was the Sec. (1974) with death. 'For this purpose was the Son of God manifested, that he might destroy the works of the soul, and be satisfied, says another. Out upon such stuff! Away with such infidels! We will not have you in our synogogues! cries the Church. And away the people scamper, to hear some advocate of the devil seeld the development. the devil scold the slaveholder. This will never abolish slavery. But I blame not these devoted believers

step-children, thus more than counteracting all the good done; then the duty of Universalists is plain, inasmuch as they have principles in their system which will work with them and for the slave. Their work is before them; but it does not consist in taunting their limitarian brethren in upholding the almighty slaveholder they imagine to be at the helm of universal government, and the diabolical slave-driver they suppose to have power over men to all eternity; and making this an events for doing nothing themselves.

ment—though ten years ago there was neither building, plant nor flower, where he is now completing a Paradise.

And one thing which delighted me was, the excellent understanding and friendly intimacy betwixt him and those in his employ. Some of his people have remained with him now seven years, and are to have power over men to all eternity; and Mrs. Gough are abroad three years in the Old World,—a beautiful assurance of mutual esteem and confi-Exceptions there are, however, enough to throw a cloud over the otherwise clear and penetrating testimony against this great sin.

— a beautiful assurance of mutual esteem and confidence.

So far from this, the zeal of partialists in so good a mark the years in the Old World,

— a beautiful assurance of mutual esteem and confidence. work, in spite of their creed, ought to quicken Uni- In the quiet little town, too, and neighborhood Is it a great thing to be debarred the privilege of worshipping a God more cruel than Moloch, that we should refuse to join in paying homage to the True God, in works of justice, with those who insist on praying alone to a pastial God, and yet will unite with us in labors of love? I think we ought not to complain. Universalism has done much in the Temperance cause. It can do more in the cause of Freedom. In the former, it silenced the batteries of endless damnation, and trust and our shield, and it is the only hope of the oppressed as it is the only refuge of the oppressor. As a sect, there is committed unto us a great work. As Universalists, we are entrusted with the means of removing a great evil. Our work is three-fold. We have to do with the slaveholder and his slaves; with DEAR FRIEND GARRISON: the abettors of slavery, and with ourselves, if indeed we are not too truly ranked with the upholders of slavery. With this I send you a little work, entitled 'A PLEA FOR THE INDIANS,' by JOHN BEESON. I have complacency towards sin for gospel love of the sinner. author, I have no doubt it will pay a perusal. In treating the slaveholder to lessons of love, we must

Mr. Beeson is a modest, unassuming man of world-

call of slavery. Enough it would seem to summon every friend of liberty to the rescue. Enough to call is the basis of liberty and equality, as partialism is the basis of libe and the devil from omce as stave-driver—to enthrone the Universal Father in the human heart, and make manifest the power of Jesus Christ to reconcile all men to God and to each other—this is our great, our possible, and there is a light infernal shining upon it. The bottom side, is what it reasts upon. This light clared out upon the foundation of the work will prove the foundation of the work will man heart, and make manifest the power of Jesus Christ to reconcile all men to God and to each other—this is our great, our peculiar work. We are fallen upon propitious times for the fulfillment of this work. The whole creation the usual discount to the trade.

Fraternally yours, D. M. ALLEN. upon. This light glared out upon the foundation of the system. It showed the workmen how to lay the

ters till it is put out. Need I call names? Some may and slavery. They are accessible to us. To them we take offence. Some Abolitionists may get angry.

Even some of the great ones—some of the lecturers show up slavery to the lowest depths in endless bondwho never exhibit the bottom side of slavery in the light of endless burnings as held by the church—may be alarmed for the safety of religion! But I will not tions of slavery on earth with eagerness and horror, be forbear. I will say, in so many words, the doctrine induced to look at the greater abominations of slavery of Partialism is the bottom side of slavery, and the fires kindled in an endless hell, for the torment of the great chain gangs of enslaved souls, afford the light slavery along with the other sides, and expose the cruin which slavery on earth has been established and perpetuated, particularly in its most terrible form in the United States. Is proof called for in support of ner in which a pro-slavery Church is being made desso plain a proposition? What is slavery but partial- olate, it can be seen how much greater its desolation ism ? 'Act not thou partial!' addressed to the slave- would be, could its obvious system of endless bondholder, would rouse him to the injustice of holding age be exhibited as faithfully as are the black fea-slaves. Slavery is a distinction, not on account of color, but on account of power wrongfully exercised.

Partialism is the same. Slavery grows out of selfishmother of harlots at all. It is no time for milk-andness. Partialism is a selfish system. The man is a water discourses about this, that and the other. Unibad slaveholder under its influence, and by its influence water discourses about this, that and the other. Unibad slaveholder under its influence, and by its influence and by its influence are considered in the state of the constant of the constan ence he cannot be a good man anywhere—(he may be good in spite of it while professing it.) Religiously, the slave, or care for him when he is freed. We

are unalterable, and fix their subjects in the worst boon to posterity, we must annihilate the doctrine of condition-confessedly worse than can be conceived endless wo, and kill the devil. At home and abroad by man. The victims of this cruelty are mocked with the view of happiness, and the recollection that once it might have been secured, the irrepressible desire to attain it, and the awful vengeance of him called God, in answer to their prayers for mercy. 'How long! thrown off as shreds and patches of the old tattered garments of partialism. Not a vestige of these old they come up in full view of Majesty on high, after measuring an incomputable cycle in torment; and Majesty thunders back the reply, hurling fresh bolts of fury upon their heads, "Eternity!" another cycle performed—another cry! another eternity of woe! and so on the gerpetual rounds of suffering revolve; in the healing of the nations. Ours is the opportunity to bear the ark of salvation. If we failter and the control with relating and the waits of the wait evolving deeper, still deeper woes, with plaints, and fail, the glory will depart—the work will be given to

> Utica, (Mich,) March, 1856. Boston, May 30, 1856.

JOHN B. GOUGH.

The following private letter from PARKER PILLS

ish slavery. But I blame not these devoted believers in the endless reign of evil for waging war with slavery on earth. They are worthy of praise for so doing, for they engage in a work at variance with their creed. The wonder is, that Universalists can be found indifferent to it—that a single voice among them is raised in defence of the peculiar institution. How then shall the work be done?

If, as we have seen, partialism is opposed to the abolition of slavery—if it is the foundation of the system, and the bulwark of its power—if partialists have odds against them in their efforts at abolitiom—if they are nursing the monster-parent of slavery in the Church, while trying to overthrow it out of it—if the parent is making more slaves than are freed by the step-children, thus more than counteracting all the good done; then the duty of Universalists is plain, incompleted to the stage of the reinforce. The wonder is a sudden shower being at Boylston, for various reasons, a sudden shower being at Boylston, for various reasons, a sudden shower being the principal; but really a most attentive one. Mr. Gough eertainly did all in his power to make my visit to his town and house both useful and agreeable. He has a delightful home, and placed it and all its appointments at my service. His library is a splendid one; and his pictures, cabinet of minerals, shells, etc., are also, for our country, extensive and valueble. His house, garden and grounds are elegant; the whole reminding one of some of the retired and beautiful homes of Old England.

Mr. Gough has also a fine farm attached, which is constantly improving under his excellent management—though ten years ago there was neither building, plant nor flower, where he is now completing a line of the principal; but really a most attentive one.

We had a rather small meeting at Boylston, for various reasons, a sudden shower being the principal; but really a most attentive one.

We had a rather small meeting at Boylston, for various reasons, a sudden shower being the principal

versalists to greater exertion in unison with their sin-detroying faith. No Universalist should hesitate to deal slavery a blow at every opportunity, nor hold back a grain's weight of influence, because orthodox abolitionists will not fellowship him in their churches. But when I assure you that Mr. Gough, in all his

It can do more in the cause of Freedom. In the former, it silenced the batteries of endless damnation, and
kindled the fires of brotherly love in the hearts of the
lost, making the dead alive. In the latter, it can
calm the stormy waters of bitterness, and burn out
hatred from the human heart by the clear, forcible,
and timely exhibition of Love. This done, and slavery ceases. Love is our weapon of warfare. It is our
is hard of the price of human blood and souls into
their treasury, he speaks in words that burn like fire.
And, consecrated as he seems to be, to the great work
of redeeming and saving man from sin and its consequences, I think we may yet hope much from him,
in behalf of the enslaved. At any rate, I shall cherish my visit to him and his excellent wife, as one of

'A PLEA FOR THE INDIANS.' WESTMINSTER, June 22, 1857.

very to need a separate consideration. In performing had time to read only a small portion of the work, but our work of love, we may not mistake good-natured from the little I have read, and what I know of the

not suffer him to forget his heinous sin, nor palliate it in the least; but, in the light of truth, make him feel as did David when told 'Thou art the man!' he knows ng distinction of color, sex, sect or party. He And know how it goods in regently the state of the exeNone of this apology to tyrants for daring to call in is cool and discriminating in his judgment, clear and question their sins. To do it, is to mock God and hu-logical in his reasoning, and morally incapable of manity, and earn the scorn of tyrants themselves. intentional deception. I say this from an acquain-None are so contemptible in the eyes of slaveholders tance with the man rather than his book; which, as None are so contemptible in the eyes or slavenoiders tance with the man rather than his book; which, as a those who attempt to justify slavery by the sanctions of religion. They feel such a religion to be a farce, and would be more obliged to John Knox to thunder retribution in their ears, that repentance may damnation of this nation in its multiplied aggressions. ome before destruction.

One idea—the great idea to be realized by Universalists in their work, is the Brotherhood of Man in the public sentiment in relation to the 'poor Indian,' connection with the Fatherhood of God. This idea and see if something cannot be done to arouse this

the glorious liberty of the churches are shaken from centre to circumference with as a good advertisement of a meritorious little work, since, and it will continue to cheer on the hosts of carkness in their fiendish work of enslaving their bet-

HORRIBLE STEAMBOAT DISASTER—OVER
THREE HUNDRES LIVES LOST.

The steamer Montreal, one of the regular steames running between Quebec and Montreal, left this port at 4 o'clock, yesterlay afternoon, having on board between 400 and 500 passengers, of whom a majority were Sected and other emigrants, recently arrived from Europe. Nothing unusual occurred after lawsing the wharf until the Montreal has bove this city, when the woodwork near the furnaces was discovered to be on fire. Almost at the very moment, the smoke was first discovered, the flames broke forth, causing the utmost consternation amongst the crowded passengers. The fire was first discovered at about 50 o'clock, when the steamer was nearly abreast of Cape Rouge. Every effort was made to arrest of the same and for this purpose the engines were stopped, so as to lessen the draft; but finding it impossible to a total the fame, and for this purpose the engines were stopped, so as to lessen the draft; but finding it impossible to a total the fame of the part of the part

calamity occurred.'

We learn that Mr. Phillips had completed his immediate business in Canada, and was returning to Salem, having just left his son at or near Quebec. When the boat took fire, he, in company with others, lowered one of the boats, and attempted to do it in such a way as to preserve at least the lives of some of the passengers, but an indiscriminate rush of the frantic passengers swept him headlong into the stream, and not being a swimmer, he soon sunk beneath the surface, although the water at the place was but little more than six feet in depth. The body was soon recovered, and though the spirit had departed, form and feature remained unchanged—a calm and placid smile resting upon the countenance.

The remains were brought to Salem on Tuesday morning, and deposited in the Barton Square Church, of which he was a member.

Long before the hour appointed—4 P. M.—had arrived, the people crowded to the church, filling the edifice, and the street also. The stores were closed, and many of them draped in mourning. The schools were dismissed, and the children who have been benefitted by the munificent benefactions of the deceased were present in large numbers. Many public men were also present. Senator Wilson, Nathaniel P. Banks, Anson Burlingame, and others, testifying by their presence their esteem for the departed.

A few minutes before four o'clock, the bereaved family entered the church, and the vast audience arose as one individual, in manifestation of their sympathy. The men in the employ of Mr. Phillips also entered in a body, also the scholars of the Phillips School, many of whom were deeply affected at their loss.

The religious exercises were conducted by Rev. Dr. Briegs and Rev. Dr. Thomason. The latter, in the loss.

SUICIDE—CAPT. DANIEL DRAYTON.

The New Bedford Mercury, of Friday last, states that a stranger, who registered his name as Daniel Drayton from Philadelphia, committed suicide at the Mansion House in that city, at some time between the hours of 6 P. M., on Wednesday, and 3 1-2 P. M. on Thursday, by taking 1 1-2 oz. of laudanum, which he bought at Church's drug store on Wednesday at 2 P. M. His room was locked and was forced open at 4 P. M., yesterday, when he was found lying on the floor in an easy position, with the vial on the table empty. He had also attempted to destroy himself by severing the arteries near the ancle in both legs, and a good deal of blood was found in a basin near. He had no baggage, and nothing whatever to identify him was found on his person. He was dressed in Vermont grey pants, dark vest and a blue reefing jacket, and had a reddish Kossuth hat,—was about fifty years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, and weighed 150 pounds, and had a small sum of money on him.

The man who committed suicide in New Bedford on Wednesday was Captain Drayton, who attempted to carry away 70 slaves from Washington in the schooner Pearl, in 1848, and was sentenced to 20 the school of the control of any future husband, and appointed her sole executrix of his will.

HORRIBLE STEAMBOAT DISASTER—OVER years' imprisonment, and pardoned by President Fillmore after four years' incarceration. The New Bedford Standard says:—

American passengers.

American passengers.

was the Hon. Stephen C. Phillips, of Salem.

Dearn or Hos. Striptus C. Prillips, of Salem.

Dearn of Hos. Striptus C. Prillips, of Salem.

Hos. Stephen C. Phillips, of Salem. had been to Three Rivers, where one of his sons resides, and was oh is way to Montreal to take the railroad for home, when the terrible diseaster occurred, by which so many when the terrible diseaster occurred, by which so many when the terrible deaster occurred, by which so many the terrible diseaster occurred, by which so many the terrible diseaster occurred, by which so many when the terrible diseaster occurred, by which so many the terrible diseaster occurred the

The Sullivan (Ind.) Democrat says, that a few

School, many of whom were deeply affected at their loss.

The religious exercises were conducted by Rev. Dr. Briggs and Rev. Dr. Thompson. The latter, in the course of his prayer, was overcome by his feelings, and suddenly sat down, fainting as he did so. He was removed to the vestry, where restoratives were applied, with good effect. All hearts were too full for words.

An opportunity was then given for these present to look upon the face of the deceased, and nearly two hours were occupied by the people in taking a farewell of the remains of him they had loved.

The funeral procession was formed, and the body subsequently borne slowly and solemnly to its last earthly resting-place, in Harmony Grove, where the honored dust was given to the dust from whence it sprung, in the full knowledge that the noble soul once animating it was resting in the bosom of the Father.

SUICIDE—CAPT. DANIEL DRAYTON.

The New Bedford Mercury, of Friday last, states the tengence who may be a substantial to the state of the remains of him they had loved.

Forty-one Days without Eating.—We learn that

COLLECTIONS

For the American Anti-Slavery Society.

Thos. Whitson, Christiana, Pa., for pledge,
Rochester Democrat, by Susan B. Anthony,
Collections at Duchess Co. Conv's, by S. B. A., 15
34

Collections by Mrs. F. H. Drake, for new series of A. S. Tracts:

Lowell—Mrs. F. C. Knapp, Ignatius Tyler, Rev. Geo. M. Steele, Henry H. Wilder, \$1 each; Mrs. Mary Eastman, John E. Grænt, Mrs. Nancy Abbott, J. E. Brown, J. A. Knowles, Esq., Mary Abbott, 25 cents each; two friends, 60 cents #Henry Abbott, 60 cents; H. Adams, 06.

Concord—Mrs. R. W. Emerson, Mrs. Ozias Morse, \$1 each; Charles Bowers, Mrs. Warren, 25 cents each; John Flint, 23 cents; Mrs. Hoar, 50 cents; Mrs. Sarah Richardson, 06; two friends, 44 cents.

South Acton—Joseph Wilde, 25 cents; N. Knight, 17 cents; a friend, 25 cents.

Leominster—Ellen M. Joselyn, Willie Joselyn, 10 cents each.

Leominster—Elleh M. Solven, conts each.
Friend in Boston, for Tracts, 3 00
Benj. Chase, Auburn, N. H., do., 1 00
FRANCIS JACKSON, Treasurer.

'Think of Living.' New Volumes!

OUR ILLUSTRATED FAMILY JOURNALS. LIFE ILLUSTRATED; a First-Class Pictorial Family Paper, devoted to News, Literature, Science, the Arts; to entertainment, Improvement, and Progress. A large, handsome quarto. Published weekly at \$2 a year. \$1 for half a year.

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THE WATER-CURE JOURNAL; devoted to Hydropathy, its Philosophy and Practice; Physiology, Anatomy, and the laws of Life and Health. Illustrated, monthly. \$1 a year.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL; gives Practical Instruction to Learners, with directions for the cultivation and improvement of Mankind. Illus-trated. \$1 a year.

For THREE DOLLARS, all three Journals will be sent FOWLER AND WELLS,

808 Broadway, New York. The undersigned wishes to find temporary or permanent homes for two colored boys, aged 11 and 8,—in the country, if possible. As they were emancipated by their master in Kentucky on condition that proper care should be taken of them in a free State, it may be regarded as an anti-slavery duty to provide for them. They are active and intelligent boys, and would do well under judicious management.

T. W. HIGGINSON.

Worcester, June 21, 1857.

NOTICE

An able-bodied man wants a situation on a farm.

A young man desires the employment of driving a team, in or out of the city. Apply to WM. C. NELL, 21 Corphill.

WANTED—In order to complete four sets of the series of Annual Reports of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society for permanent preservation in four of the largest and most valuable public libraries in Massachusetts, the following numbers are wanted, for which an appeal is now made to the liberality of individual owners. Any person, having one or more of these numbers to spare, will be using them wisely, and for the benefit of the Anti-Slavery movement in this country, by giving them for the benefit of the above specified object. They may be sent to the care of Samuer Max, Jr., 21 Cornhill, Boston:

First Annual Report, (1833.) Second, (1834.) Fourth, (1836.) Fifth, (1837.) Sixth, (1838.) Seventh, (1839.) Teelfth, (1844.) and Thirteenth, (1845.)

NEW IPSWICH, N. H.—PARKER PILLS-BURY will attend meetings in New Ipswich, N. H., on Sunday next, July 5, at half-past 10 and half-past 1 o'clock. The public, without distinction, are invited.

To SOUTHBORO'.—Andrew T. Foss, an Agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, will speak in Southboro' on Sunday next, July 5th, at the usual hours of meeting. The meeting will be held at the house of Daniel S. Whitney, and (if the day be pleasant) in the open air near the house.

TO MERCHANTS AND LAWYERS.

A SKILFUL accountant, experienced as a copy-ist and engrosser, requests employment, either permanently or partially. Can give good reference. Address M. J. SHEEHY, 20 Williams st., Bos-ton. June 26.

Palmer's Artificial Leg. REMOVAL OF THE SPRINGFIELD ESTAB-LISHMENT TO BOSTON.

A T the urgent solicitation of the most eminent Surgeons and Physicians of Boston and New England, the manufacture of this unequalled American invention has been removed to Boston. The 'PALMER ARTIFICIAL LEG' is without a rival can invention has been removed to Boston. The f PALMER ARTIFICIAL LEG' is without a rival either in Europe or America, and is now worn by nearly Three Thousand Persons! with astonishing success, upwards of two hundred of whom are ladies, and we have thirty individuals each walking upon two Artificial Legs. It so nearly resembles the natural leg, in appearance and action, that the nicest observation often fails to detect Art from Nature. The Palmer Leg' took the 'Great Prize Medal' at the World's Fair in London, over thirty competitors from all parts of Europe. No other Artificial Leg is recommended by intelligent Surgeons and Physicians, as the 'Palmer Leg' is regarded as the ne plus ultra of Surgical Mechanism. They are very durable, yet light, the average weight being four pounds. They are applied to the shortest and tenderest stumps with entire success. The 'Leg' is finely ventilated. In this country, it has been exhibited thirty-five times, and in every instance, received the award of the highest or first premium! The patient is enabled to walk immediately upon its application, with remarkable case, comfort and naturalness.

Pamphlets giving full information sent gratis to every applicant. General Office and Manufactories for the New England States, including New York and the British Provinces, 19 Green street, Boston, Mass., and 378 Broadway, New York. Patients can be served at Boston or New York, as is most convenient to them.

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Representative Women.

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JUST PUBLISHED, BY WM. C. NELL, 21 CORNHILL.

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ANTOINETTE BROWN, and is executed in that elaborate style and finish which has wen so signal a fame for the artist, Leopold Grozelier. Price \$1 00.

Copies will be sent to any part of the United States, by mail, free of postage, and in a safe manner, at the above price.

by hall, free or postage, and it a site manner, at the above price.

An arrangement has been made with the publisher of the 'Heralds' and 'Champions,' by which a copy of each can accompany the Representative Women t the reduced price of \$3 for one set.

All of the above can be obtained of WM. C. NELL. 21 Cornhill, or of C. H. BRAINERD, 122 Washington street.

May 22. tf

DR. ALLEN'S AMERICAN BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY

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THE most thorough, complete, and reliable Bio-graphical Dictionary ever published in America, containing sketches of the Lives of nearly SEVEN THOUSAND

Distinguished deceased Americans. A book indispensable to every well furnished Li-PRICE, \$5.00.

JOHN P. JEWETT & COMPANY,

PUBLISHERS.

For sale by all Booksellers. May 22 4w

POETRY.

THE PIFTIETH BIRTH-DAY OF AGASSIZ, THE NATURALIST .-- May 28, 1857.

[The following lines (as one will hardly need to be told) are by Longfellow, and were read among friends at a birth-day dinner, which they will long

It was fifty years ago, In the pleasant month of May, In the beautiful Pays de Vaud, A child in its cradle lay. And Nature, the old nurse, took

The child upon her knee, Saying: 'Here is a story-book Thy Father has written for thee 'Come, wander with me,' she said,

· Into regions yet untrod, And read what is still unread In the manuscripts of God. And he wandered away and away.

With Nature, the dear old nurse

Who sang to him night and day

The rhymes of the universe. And whenever the way seemed long, And his heart began to fail, She would sing a more wonderful song,

Or tell a more marvellous tale. So she keeps him still a child, And will not let him go, Though at times his heart beats wild

For the heautiful Pays de Vand: Though at times he hears in his dreams The Ranz des Vaches of old, And the rush of mountain streams From glaciers clear and cold; And the mother at home says, 'Hark! For his voice I listen and yearn :

It is growing late and dark, And my boy does not return ! '

[To this we may add one of the more imprompts spirations of the hour, by James Russell Lowell.] A health to him who reached to-day Life's height of water-shedding.

Where Hope and Memory kiss and say : Let's keep our golden wedding; To him whose glow the heart could reach Of glaciers that he studied, Who learned whatever fish could teach, Except to be cold-blooded!

To him who, if our earth were lost, And Nature wanted counsel, Could make it over at less cost From ridgepole down to groun' sill: Could call the Dodo back to youth, Could call Ornithorhynchus: Nay, were we gone, from just a tooth Could good as new re-think us!

To him who every egg has scanned, From Roc to flea included. Save those which savants find so grand In nests where mares have brooded ! To him who gives us each full leave (His pedigree amended)

To choose a private Adam and Eve From whom to be descended! But stay-for chance-come thoughts are best-I meant the health to proffer Of him, our friend there and our guest,

And yet not that I offer: No, rather drink this toast with me, Worth any common dozen: Here's Adam and Eve Agassiz, To whom we owe our cousin

BE CAREFUL OF YOUR MONEY. When life is full of health and glee. Work, work as busy as a bee; And take this gentle hint from me-Be careful of your money!
You'll find it true when friends are few, When you are short of money.

The single grain cast in the mould May spring, and give a hundred fold; More precious than its weight in gold ! Be careful of your money ! The grain you sow to stacks may grow: Be careful of your money!

But do not shut sweet Mercy's doors When sorrow pleads or want implores; To beln to heal misfortune's sores. Be careful of your money! To help the poor who seek your door, Be careful of your money.

Would you escape the beggar's lot, The death-bed of the tippling sot. And live in sweet contentment's cot, Be careful of your money ! And if you need a friend indeed, Be careful of your money !

HOLD UP THY HEAD. Hold up thy head! Thou must not tread Thy path of life with downcast vision: But meet the gale, and never quail-Face it with stern decision.

Hold up thy head! Thou wert not made To tremble at imagined trouble; Whate'er may thwart, a valiant heart Will make thy armor double.

Hold up thy head, if thou wilt shed An influence round thee bright and cheerful; The man who leads to glorious deeds Can ne'er himself be fearful.

Hold up thy head, if thou wilt spread Thy standard on the heights of glory-If thou wilt climb the mount of time, And scale its summits hoary.

Hold up thy head! Ay, never dread The task thy God to thee hath given; Hold up thy head! and firmly tread The rugged road to heaven!

LINES.

As distant lands beyond the sea, When friends go thence, draw nigh, So heaven, when friends have thither gone. Draws nearer from the sky.

And as those lands the dearer grow, When friends are long away, So heaven itself, through loved ones dead, Grows dearer day by day.

Heaven is not far from those who see With the pure spirit's sight, But near, and in the very hearts Of those who see aright.

C. D. STUART.

OLD TIMES.

I wandered by the old house, But others now live there; I thought about the old times, And all we used to share. How happy 'twas our wont to meet, When friends came frank and free: Ah? when shall we such faces greet As once we used to see In those old merry evenings-Those pleasant, friendly evenings, Beneath the old roof tree?

The Liberator.

SLAVE-HUNTING IN CINCINNATI - THE FUGITIVE AND GEO. WASHINGTON.

STEAMER MAY QUEEN, Lake Erie, June 15, 1857. DEAR GARRISON: It is midnight. I' am gliding over the waters

Erie-now calm as a slumbering infant's soul, but which a mere puff from the north-west may instantly awake to a terrible activity and rage. Darkness rests on the bosom of the lake-so deep, so still, so voiceless, yet so eloquent ! I am on my way to Detroitthat city so beautiful in location, but, like all western cities, and eastern too, so deformed by the presence of souls whose only aim in life is sudden wealth.

I cannot sleep; I am just from the vicinity of that tragedy, so recently enacted in Cincinnati between the United States Marshal (Elliott) and the hunted fugitive from American slavery. Before me is a detailed account of the whole transaction, which you will have seen before this reaches you.

A man and his wife escaped from Kentucky to Cin-

cinnati, intending to proceed to Canada. They were pursued, and overtaken in Cincinnati. Elliott, and several others as deputy marshals, accompanied the slave-hunter as assistant kidnappers, acting under the authority of the United States, and attempted to arrest sleep, and hurrying out to see and to meet-they know the husband and wife, and drag them back to the auction-blocks, the whips and harems of their Southern allies. The fugitive was armed with a long dirkknife, and in defence of his wife against the kidnappers, he stabbed Marshal Elliott, and was himself shot | Canada side. We are passing it, near by. A pretty by the slave-hunter or one of the marshals. Up to this time, the marshal is not dead, nor the slave; but this time, the marshal is not dead, nor the slave; but is expected that both will die. This affair has caused great excitement and much discussion all over the than shooting and stabbing men. What associations State, among all parties in Church and State-many crowd upon me as I look upon Malden, and think of approving the conduct of the fugitive-many con. the scenes enacted there in 1812, '13 and '14!-Amerthey shall commit themselves to an unpopular side, or injure their party, and their prospects and hopes in their party. We have been holding an exciting discussion over this matter; and it is appalling to witness the utter want of respect for their own avow. The lake has been rough during the night, but the

objects are concerned at which the parties aimed in toria and Liberty-on her left, Buchanan and Slavery the fugitive struck for liberty to himself and wife, and a refuge for the oppressor. How beautiful is Canada to the flying, panting fugitive! marshal fought for slavery to the fugitives, and to all Detroit looms up in the distance—a beautiful city human kind. To defend his wife against the brutal and opposite the river, almost one mile, is Windson prostitution and a doom worse than death, the fugi- Canada side is very fine, though not high. tive stabled the marshal : to seize her and consign her to prostitution, and to victimize her to his own brutal plates the lying, the hypocrisy, the meanness of this passions, and to the passions of his associates, the kidnapping, baby-stealing, woman-whipping, slavemarshal shot the fugitive. None but the utterly de- catching nation. Oh! Michigan, Michigan! Rise in praved can sympathize with the marshal and his kid- your strength, and drive back the kidnapper, wherenappers. The pure and noble must sympatize with ever he may be, and never let his footsteps pollute

State, sympathize not only with the object at which the fugitive aimed, but also with the means which he used to obtain it? Ninety-nine in a hundred of all the every song of birds and forests in America—and the priests and politicians, the Christians and non-Chris- hunted fugitive from slavery is in every place surtians of this nation, believe it their right and duty to rounded with kidnappers. But God lives-Humanistab kidnappers and slave-catchers in defence of their ty lives—and slaveholders, as such, must die. Thank wives and children; and should a marshal, a sheriff. God! a governor, a president, or any one else, enter their dwellings to drag their wives and daughters to prostitution and pollution, and to the nameless horrors of slavery—heedless of all laws, constitutions, Unions, they would stab the wretch to the heart as they would

But here, in the face of God and man, and with a But here, in the face of God and man, and with a nation of 24,000,000, bound together against him, write a few lines on the subject. I have no doubt nation of 24,000,000, bound together against him, making one great kidnapper and pirate, one poor, outraged, despised man stands up, and boldly strikes his knife to the heart of a kidnapper who would reduce him to slavery, and his wife to prostitution; and these very men, who think it their right and duty to do the same thing in like circumstances, affect great horror at the deed. The white man may defend his wife and daughters from kidnappers and slave-breeders, but the negro must not dare to defend his, especially when the kidnapper and ruffian is a white man. He must yield them all up to the white man's lust—to breed slaves for him and his sons. Oh! I da rejoice—I can't help it—God only knows how my very soul exults when I see the slave practically assuming the chiskey. A few days later, some white men near ults when I see the slave practically assuming the same rights the masters and their allies claim for themselves; and when I see them standing up in determined themselves; and when I see them standing up in determined themselves. A few days later, some white men near Mankato fired upon a small party of Indians who were engaged in making sugar. The Indians returned themselves; and when I see them standing up in defence of those rights, even if they use the murderous the fire, and fled. None were killed, though it was means their masters use, I do rejoice. My sympathies are with the slave—I cannot help it—in his ob-

can be defended by deadly weapons—the only means of danger to them; and the Christ and Christianity and the excitement soon became general. Troops of this nation and of Christendom my soul abhors as from fort Snelling were called for, but none reached ble for that slave to stab that marshal as it was for as Mr. Hezlep, editor of a St. Peter's journal, was Washington to hang Andre; just as honorable and pleased to make it appear to the people of Faribault, British on the fields of Monmouth or Yorktown; and country for five days, where it was supposed the Inif Washington deserves a monument in the national dians were making preparations for an attack, without hands of every friend of man, a taller monument, and the company, thinking there were no laurels to be ington for killing the British. When will he culo- strongly opposed by the commander, who is one of the gize the fugitive for stabbing the kidnapping marshal, St. Peter town proprietors, (and the same valorous Elliott, in defence of his wife, and to save himself Captain Dodd who attempted to carry a member of from slavery?

and any fugitive would be justified in stabbing or Thus ended the expedition which has been representshooting any marshal, judge or president who should attempt to kidnap him, or his wife or children. I am Mr. Hezlep and others had for circulating the report but, if it was right for Washington to arm against the have been in the Territory long enough to become acstab the kidnapping marshals, judges and presidents some sinister motive. of the United States; for no Border Ruffians were The Indians are generally peaceable, except when ever so mean, so sneaking, so malignant and satanic under the influence of whiskey, though annoying t

to 'kill, slay and destroy' the slaveholders, as such, break and plant a certain amount of land for the Inand to save the man? Can we save the man, unless dians. we do kill the slaveholder? The slaveholder, as such, must die-must be annihilated. He has no rights. The slaveholder, as such, has no right to see the sun-to drink, to eat, to sleep, to breathe-no that the reports of Mr. Sumner's health received by right to live. God is against him, man is against the Persia, are not so favorable as his friends could him, heaven and earth are against him to kill him and wish. His chief difficulty appears to be in his spine blot him from existence. Ho! all ye spirits in and as he is easily fatigued by walking and after having out of the body, come to the great battle of humanity been scated any considerable length of time, he mov against the slaveholder, the slave-hunter and kidnap- about when rising, like a veteran of eighty years. He

FRIEND GARRISON :-

for mon-killing is the corner-stone of slavery. Man has rights—the slavehalder has none. You cannot stab nor shoot the slaveholder; you can shoot and stab men; but for every man stabbed or shot, many slaveholders will spring up. Slaveholders must be killed, not with bullets and dirks, but with the keener and more effective weapon of truth.

One thing is certain : the Union, in its marshal stab bed for slavery-the poor slave shot for liberty. Why and preach up dirks and pistols as the most efficient gospel for fugitives? They must, or say they are no

gospel salvation to any body. HENRY C. WRIGHT. .Yours,

P. S. 5 o'clock, Tuesday morning. On the promenade deck of the May Queen—just entering Detroit River, some eighteen miles below Detroit. The sun is just rising over the green forests of Canada West, on our right. The deep woods on both sides look very fine. I arose and came out of my state-room. (in which I had not slept much, for thinking, thinking, and feeling, feeling, kept going on all night,) at 4 o' clock. The dawning day was beautiful to look upon. God spake to my heart in its splendors, and angels ascended and descended on its beams. Soon the passengers began to come out, yawning most stupidly, interestingly and most inanimately beautiful and attractive. Some 150 sleepers suddenly aroused from not what-it is a sight to gaze upon, be assured. They are now all around me, beginning to look bright, and as if life was not quite gone.

MALDEN! Fort Malden is on our right, on the ning, but more fearing to express an opinion, lest icans, Englishmen and Indians-savages and Chris-

ed principles, whether in religion or politics, of the waters of this river are now as smooth as a mirror. Our steamer holds on her way proudly, exulting in Dear Garrison, what do you think? So far as the her beauty and her strength. On her right are Vicstabbing and shooting, every feeling of my heart is on our right are Royalty and a refuge for the oppress-with the slave, and against the marshal. In stabbing, ed; on our left, Republicanism and whips, chains and

lusts of slaveholders and their allies, to save her from in Canada, also a beautiful town. The bluff on the

Well, it is hard to keep calm as one conter your beautiful soil again. I try to turn my thoughts And why should not this nation, in Church and on the beautiful river and scenery around me, and I

> JUSTICE TO THE INDIANS. Union Grove, Minnesota Territory, June 10, 1857.

they would stab the wretch to the heart as they would a wolf, and deem it no more sin. Yea, they would claim to be, and would be counted, saints and heroes, cent Indian excitement in this Territory. Justice to the Indian, and a desire that people abroad should

The people of Mankato expected the Indians would attempt to retaliate with a strong force, and despatch-Not one particle of sympathy do I feel with vio- es were sent to other towns, calling upon the people lence and blood in defence or as a penalty—no matter to assist in their defence. The alarm spread rapidly; who uses them. I know that life and liberty never the newspapers, with one or two exceptions, published murdering monsters; and I can only say to them, the scene of action; whether any left the fort for that Get thee behind me, Satan, thou art an affence unto purpose, I cannot say. But the whole force that left me. Yet this is certain: it was just as right and no-St. Peter, instead of three companies of fifty men each, glorious for that poor, lone fugitive to stab that kid-napping marshal as it was for Washington to kill the (as my informant told me.) After cruising about the capital for his deeds, that fugitive demands, at the seeing or even hearing of one, about three-fourths of of purer marble. Edward Everett can eulogize Wash- won in that quarter, resolved to return. They were the Legislature from St. Paul, last winter, by brute Nature and Nature's God forbid stabbing and strength, because he had evinced a determ shooting for any cause; but if ever a human being vote against the removal of the capital to St. Peter;) was or can be justified in killing his fellow, that fu- but they disregarded his assumed authority, and left gitive slave was justified in stabbing that marshal; him with a few men, to acquire what glory they might. sure that deadly weapons can never secure our rights; they did, is best known to themselves. These who British, or for the Free State men to arm against the Border Rufflans, it is far more right, noble and god-with all the underhand means resorted to by them to like for the fugitive slave to arm himself to shoot and bring their towns into notice, will suspect them of

as are our Elliotts, our Kanes, our Lorings, our the frontier settlers by their frequent visits and de-Taneys, our Pierces, and our Buchanans—the licens-mands for provision. This has been particularly the ed kidnappers and slave-hunters of this Christian (?) case the past winter, as the show has been unusually Kill the slaveholders—save the man! Can this be ment is greatly to blame in the matter, as they failed done? What else has Anti-Slavery sought to do, but last year to fulfil the treaty which required them to

Truly yours.

Health of Charles Sumner .- The Transcript sa per! Lat him be annihilated, and his name blotted is now visiting the rural districts of France. His

mind is very active, and his spirits quite cheerful. May this search for entire restoration to health, We cannot kill the slaveholder by killing the mun; the part of Mr. Sumner, be crowned with success,

COLORED AMERICANS IN CALIFORNIA.

we, with hundreds of other colored men, have cheerfully paid city, State and county taxes on real estate and merchandise, as well as licenses to carry on business, and every other species of tax that has been levied from time to time for the support of the government, save only the 'poll-tax'—that we have persistently refused. On the day before yesterday, the Tax Collector called on us, and seized and lugged off twenty or thirty dollars' worth of goods, in payment, as he said, of this tax.

Now, while we cannot understand how a 'white' wan can refuse to may each and every tax for the

Now, while we cannot understand how a 'white' man can refuse to pay each and every tax for the support of government, under which he enjoys every privilege—from the right to rob a negro up to that of being Governor of the State—we can perceive and feel the flagrant injustice of compelling 'colored men' to pay a special tax for the enjoyment of a special privilege, and then break their heads if they attempt to exercise it. We believe that every voter should pay poll-tax, or every male resident who has the privilege of becoming a voter; but regard it as low and despicable, the very quintescence of meanness, to compel colored men to pay it, situated as they are politically. However, if there is no redress, the great State of California may come around annually, and rob us of twenty or thirty dollars' annually, and rob us of twenty or thirty dollars' worth of goods, as we will never willingly pay three dollars as poll-tax as long as we remain disfrandollars as poll-tax as long as we remain disfra chised, oath-denied, outlawed colored Americans.

LESTER & GIBBS, 184 Clay street.

COLORED CONVENTION.

A Convention of delegates appointed by the colored A Convention of delegates appointed by the colored residents of the several Assembly districts of California pursuant to a call of the Executive Committee of the State, has been recently held, the object of which was, as last year, to deliberate on the adoption terference, and to use no means for the removal of terference, and to use no means for the removal of which was, as last year, to deliberate on the adoption of measures to procure the admission of the testimony of colored persons in the Courts of this State, and to take such action as might tend otherwise to improve their moral and intellectual condition. Several impartial newspapers complimented the delegates and their deliberations; but the following sketch, from a tenderal to discovery the chain of the chains of the slave the will of the victim, but the chains of the slave

their deliberations; but the following sketch, from a prominent member, is interesting and instructive:—

The recent 'Convention of Colored Men,' in Sacramento, was a glorious refutation of the many charges we have been called upon so often to rebut. There was gathered physical, moral, and intellectual excellence in that Convention, such as is seldom witnessed in conventions representing all classes of the people. To realize the truth and force of this assertion, it is necessary to consider that the colored people of California represent necessarily more of the enterprise and intelligence of the class of which they form a part, than any other class of people. That portion of our people, as a general thing, who are the least intelligent and the least gifted with a spirit of enterprise, in the Atlantic States, are generally the best off pecuniarily, which we could demonstrate with mathematical nicety if the fact was not self-evident. The temptation to emigrate is less strong with this class than with those whose intelligence and enterprise prompt them to seek those channels of industry denied our race by the

deliberations; brief, pointed, expressive and lucid, pears to have been conducted after the it was 'multum in parso.' Some of the debates any great public spectacle. The prisoner, from the evinced much mental discipline and scholastic moment he left the jail until he reached the gallows. one whose indignation found vent in the exressions: 'throw it out of the window! reduce it o ashes!' when our poor petition for the first time ound its way before that august (?) assembly. We

To the colored people of California we say em 'For Freedom's battle once begun, Though baffled oft, is ever won.'

W. H. N.

While the New School General Assembly was in Othello, Rolla, an American aunt, a French

(quoting Dr. Ross's words).

Resolved, That the Doctor remarked that he was loved by all, and especially by the slaves and the Abolitionists, but we do not love him, but hate him as an apostate from the religion of Josus Christ, and traiter and disgrapes to his conditions. traitor and disgrace to his people.

JOHN MALVIN, Chairman.

Rev. Robert Johnson, Secretary

AM I MY BROTHER'S KEEPER? Ever since the first fratricide, the language of

FRIEND GARRISON:—

The infamous attempt to prevent the emigration of colored persons into California was defeated in the Legislature, by a vote of 32 to 30—mainly through the exertions of Hon. G. A. Hall, in grateful recognition of which, the colored citizens of the various localities have united in the presentation of an appropriate testimonial.

But, as will be seen by the following protest from an enterprising business firm, colored citizens in California are daily victims of TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION.

Boston, June, 1857.

W. C. N.

THE POLL-TAX VS. COLORED MEN.

During a residence of seven years in California, we, with hundreds of other colored men, have cheerfully paid city, State and county taxes on real estate and merchandise, as well as licenses to carry on business, and every other species of tax that has been levied from time to time for the support of the government, save only the 'poll-tax'—that we have persistently refused. On the day before yesterday, the Tax Collector called on us, and seized and lugged of wrong-doors toward those making inquisition for the wrong has been, in spirit, like the caption of the wrong has been, in spirit, like the caption of the wrong has been, in spirit, like the caption of the wrong has been, in spirit, like the caption of the wrong has been, in spirit, like the caption of the wrong has been, in spirit, like the caption of the wrong has been, in spirit, like the caption of the wrong has been, in spirit, like the caption of this article. A statesman may resent intermeddling with the internal affairs of his government, but a philosopher, a philanthropist, or a Christian, will gally welcome aid from any quarter, in alleviating the confidence and promoting the welfare of any portion of the race. We were struck with the language and spirit of Dr. Baird's remarks, last Thursday evening, in condemning the course of George Thompson, the British philanthropist and statesman may resent intermeddling with the internal affairs of his article. A statesman may resent inter we would not leave a grease-spot of the English power on this continent, but would wipe it off the

power on this continent, but would wipe it off the map of America.

We were glad to find that the Doctor's remarks met with no response, but were received with chilling coldness. His Union-saving remarks were not adapted to this latitude. The Doctor belongs to that class of clergymen who eulogized the Fugitive Slave Act in 1850, who encouraged the mobs against George Thompson and the Abolitionists in 1835-6, and who, had he lived in Christ's time, would have blamed the Saviour for pursuing such a course as to blamed the Saviour for pursuing such a course as to provoke the Jews to crucify him. The Doctor seems hardly aware that the world has moved during the

hardly aware that the world has moved during the past few years.

But look at the consistency of Dr. Baird. As agent of a temperance organization, he visited Europe to aid in overthrowing the intemperance, and changing the drinking customs of these countries. He was for interfering with the domestic and governmental concerns of Europe—for drinking and the license system are there interwoven with the government—as much as Mr. Thompson was for interfering with slavery in this country. Nor is this all. Dr. Baird is associated with others in missionary operations, the design of which is to overturn the religion and governments of the heathen world.—I And yet this is the man who bristles up with righteous indignation, and protests against an English-

Church, N. Y. REV. D. MORRIS, Cross liver, N. Y. MRS. REV. H. A. PRATT, Hamden, N. Y.

was not self-evident. The temptation to emigrate is less strong with this class than with those whose intelligence and enterprise prompt them to seek those channels of industry denied our race by the intolerance of prejudice and proscription. This is the class of which the colored population of California are mainly composed. We indulge in no extravagance when we say, that in regard to general intelligence, uprightness and thriftiness, 'Our people any where. Sixteen counties were represented by sixty delegates, principally from the North. Our people love the North. The North Star points the way to liberty. The panting fugitive keeps his eye fixed upon it, and fords rivers; in spired by its twinkling rays, he grapples with the trained blood-hound, and buries the knife to the hilt in his carcass.

The delegates were chiefly young men, the majority of whom were miners, of stalwart frames—men of labor and men of thought. Many were mechanics possessing good real estate; at least twenty have been assessed from five to thirty thousand dollars each. It is safe to say that the delegates represented in their own persons wealth to the amount of two hundred thousand dollars, and of their constituents not less than four millions of dollars. Six were graduates of colleges, ten were liberally educated in their own persons wealth to the amount of two hundred thousand dollars, and of their constituents not less than four millions of dollars. Six were graduates of colleges, ten were liberally educated in their own persons wealth to the amount of two hundred thousand dollars, and of their constituents not less than four millions of dollars. Six were graduates of colleges, ten were liberally educated in their own persons belieded with courteys, the quickness of his perception, the justice of his

President, by his firmness blended with courtesy, the quickness of his perception, the justice of his decisions, the dignity and urbanity of his demeanor, has won for himself an enviable position among our der of Roman Morris, in the presence of five or six people. The minutes of the Secretary challenge the admiration of all—their accuracy and elaborateness were the subject of common more in the order of the presence of the worn the subject of common more in the middle of a worn the subject of common more in the presence of the middle of a more interest. were the subject of common remark. The ordinary public street, and the prisoner, with the sheriff, writing of one of the assistant Secretaries—who, by attendant elergyman, newspaper reporters, &c., the way, is an excellent German scholar—was hand-went to the scene of operations in a procession, the way, is an excellent German scholar—was handed round as perfect specimens of penmanship. The escorted by a corps of dragoons and several companies of the various committees proved them incompanies of infantry. A large number of express wagons and other vehicles, filled with men, women and sound judgment, particularly the acting chairman of the committee on the State Press. His report will serve as a model for our people in their future gallows to keep off the crowd, and everything applications, brief pointed expressive and heid, pears to have been conducted after the manner of The prisoner, from the attainments of a high order. The sessions were was engaged in prayer, and wept almost constantly. Was engaged in prayer, and wept almost constantly. His last words were, 'Oh! Lord God, save and occasion. we noticed a gentleman—a member of the Legislature, and if we are not much mistaken, the case of Tribune, we should infer that especial pains were taken to give eclat to the occasion

We spent a pleasant evening on Wednesday at the mind, and will do him the justice to say that he will never again use such language with reference to our petitions.

DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT AT CAMPDEN HOUSE.—We spent a pleasant evening on Wednesday at the gorgeously-decorated mansion of Mr. Frederick Wolpetitions.

To the colored people of Campus Mrs. F. J. Wolb. ley. Two colored natives of Philadelphia, Mr, and Mrs. F. J. Webb, (the latter of whom is known by her effective readings of 'Uncle Tom',) gave a new dramatic entertainment in the little theatre. Mr. phatically, you have struck a blow in the right direction: follow it up, and victory is certain.

Linwood, an artist, is supposed to be in discussion with his wife as to the best means of traising the with his wife as to the best means of 'raising the wind. The husband takes photographic portraits; and the wife proposes to get up 'an entertainment.' Mrs. Linwood's capacity is doubted, and in order to remove these doubts, she appears to her husband in variety of characters, a Mr. Timkinse, the Prophete, While the New School General Assembly was in session at Cleveland, the colored people of that city held a public meeting, and adopted the following preamble and resolutions, denouncing the shameful conduct of that distinguished colored man, the Rev. Dr. Ross, of Alabama:

Whereas, one Rev. Dr. Ross has taken such extraordinary grounds on the subject of slavery, we, the colored people of the city of Cleveland, feel it to be our duty to express our feelings in relation to his involved the colored people of the city of the colored people of the colored people of the city of the colored people of the city of Cleveland, feel it to be our duty to express our feelings in relation to his position on the inferiority of the colored race; and whereas, we have received intelligence, from public prints, that the said Dr. Ross is of African descent, and, from his complexion and general appearance, we believe the above statement to be correct; therefore,

Resolved, That while we are not surprised to hear colored men advocate the principle of slavery, we are greatly surprised to hear one of that class argue the inferiority of his own race.

Resolved, That while we are not flat class argue the inferiority of his own race.

Resolved, That while we are not flat class argue the inferiority of his own race.

Resolved, That is viewing the position taken by

the inferiority of his own race.

Resolved, That in viewing the position taken by Dr. Ross, in saying that the emancipation of the slave would equal infidelity, we deprecate it as a crime against God and humanity, as 'uttering the most diabolical sentiment coming up from hell' (quoting Dr. Ross's words).

Resolved, That the Doctor remarked that he was loved by all, and especially by the slaves and the Abolitionists, but we do not love him, but hate him a general favorite on both sides of the Atlantic, we feel at liberty to say that the very fair audience assembled at liberty to say that the very fair audience assemble in Bedford afforded a graceful confirmation of the provailing favorable opinion. MAINE. Gov. Lot M. Morrill, of Augusta, has and if our wish be fulfilled, the daughter of the slave will be recognized by whole nations as herself a sufgiain received the Republican nomination for Governor of Maine, having 585 votes to 16 scattering. His re-election may be considered 'a fixed fact.'

success which her own genius and diligence deserve; and if our wish be fulfilled, the daughter of the slave will be recognized by whole nations as herself a sufgicient pledge for the intellectual and moral value nor of Maine, having 585 votes to 16 scattering. His re-election may be considered 'a fixed fact.'

AVERS SELF-ACTING

FARM WELL.

OR APPARATUS FOR CATTLE To Draw Water for Themselves.

THIS apparatus is designed for pastures, yards, and all places where a stream of water is not accessible. By means of a platform properly adjusted in front of the watering-trough, the weight of the animal is made to draw water from the well on approaching it to drink. It is simple in construction, not likely to get out of order, and cannot fail to recommend ly to get out of order, and cannot fail to recommend itself to farmers as an important labor-saving machine, dispensing with all the trouble of pumping or drawing water by hand power. A sheep will raise the bucket with water in propertion to his weight, taking a little more time to accomplish it. A horse, or other heavy animal stepping upon the platform, the buck et instantly rises and discharges its contents into the trough, and, as he steps off, drops back into the well, to be filled ready for the next comer. By this means, animals can be left by themselves in the most distant pastures, without any care or attention on the pastures, without any care on attention on the part of the owner, other than to dig a good well; and so long as there is a supply of water in it, there can be no difficulty in the way of the animals supplying them.

selves.

The undersigned is proprietor of the patent right to this invention for Worcester County, and is prepared to dispose of individual rights on favorable terms. Also, proprietor's grant for the sale of Sta Town rights. ALVI Ashburnham, April 20, 1857.

ALVIN WARD.

The undersigned have carefully examined the Self-Acting Farm Well, as put in operation by Mr. Alvin Ward, of Ashburnham, and cheerfully give our testimony to its excellent adaptation to the purpose for which it is designed. Its operation is simple, and the apparatus easily constructed, cheap and durable. It must, we think, form a very acceptable and laborsaving addition to the conveniences of every farmyard where running water is not easily obtained, and a valuable means of providing water in pastures where the supply is not permanent.

A. GREEN.

A. GREEN. A. R. SMITH, J. H. FAIRBANKS, J. L. JOSLIN. Fitchburg, Jan. 19, 1857.

IT IS NOT A DYE!

PRESIDENT J. H. EATON, L. L. D.,

Union University, Murfreesboro, Tens Says: 'Notwithstanding the irregular use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer, &c. the falling off of hair ceased, and my grey locks were restored to their arrigant color.'

REV. M. THACHER (60 years of age), Pitcher, natural color, and ceases to fall off.'

REV. WM. CUTTER, Ed. Mother's Magazine,

N. Y. 'My hair is changed to its natural color, &c.'
REV. B. P. STONE, D. D., Concord, N. H., 'My hair which was grey, is now restored to it REV. D. CLENDENIN, Chicago, Ill. 'I can add ny testimony, and recommend it to my friends.'
REV. D. T. WOOD, Middletown, N. Y. 'My own

hair has greatly thickened, also that of one of REV. J. P. TUSTIN, Charleston, S. C. 'The white hair is becoming obviated, and new hair form-

REV. A. FRINK, Silver Creek, N. Y. 'It has

commended it.'
REV. A. BLANCHARD, Meriden, N. H. 'We think very highly of your preparations, &c.'
REV. B. C. SMITH, Prattsburgh, N. Y. 'I was surprised to find my grey hair turn NEV. JOS. McKEE, Pastor of the West D. R.

We might swell this list, but, ifnot convinced TRY IT. MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S ZYLOBAL-SAMUM,

SAMUM,

Or World's Hair Dressing, is essential to use with the
Restorer, and is the best Hair Dressing for old or
young extant, being often efficacious in cases of hair
falling, &c. without the Restorer.

Grey haired, Bald, or persons afflicted with diseases
of the hair or scalp, read the above, and judge of

MBC. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD IN HAIR DE.

ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.

It does not soil or stain. Sold by all the principa. wholesale and retail merchants in the United States.

DEPORT

DEPOT, 355 BROOME-STREET, New-York. Some dealers try to sell articles instead of this, on which they make more profit. Write to Depot for circular and information.

Wholesale Agents. Boston-ORLANDO TOMPKING 271 Washington Street. Madam Demorest, 238 do. Burn, Foster & Co. Geo. C. Goodwin. March 27

ELOCUTION

I S rapidly rising in favor, and a competent teacher of this art will supply a long-felt want. Miss H. G. GUNDERSON, 16 Bradford street, offers her set-Schools, professional gentlemen, ladies, and all who wish toacquire a correct style of reading and speaking.

Miss G. has permission to refer to the following

G. F. THAYER, Esq., late Principal of the Chauncy Amos Baker, Esq., Principal of Chapman Hall

Rev. J. W. OLMSTEAD, Editor of the Watchman Rev. C. F. BARNARD, Warren St. Chapel. Prof. H. B. HACKETT, Newton Theological S

Prof. ALVAH HOVEY, " "Rev. O. S. STEARNS, Newton Centre. v. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Philadelphia. v. L. F. Beecher, D. D., Principal of Saratoga Female Seminary. Boston, May 1, 1857.

ROUND-HILL Motorpathic Water-Cure and Hotel,

NORTHAMPTON, MASS. H. HALSTED, PROPRIETOR, AND PRINCI-PAL PHYSICIAN.

T is well known that Dr. HALSTED makes the diseases incident to Woman a speciality. The establishment combines the advantages of being a Cure for the treatment of Chronic Diseases of either sex, and a resort for the seekers of pleasure. Circulars sent gratis; 'MOTION—LIFE,' a pamphlet upon the treatment, on receipt of six postage stamps. May 15.

HAIR DOCTRESS.

MADAME CARTEAUX AVING, by a long course of study and practical I investigation, made herself acquainted with various diseases incidental to the Hair and Scalp, we now inform the public of Boston and vicinity.

now inform the public of Boston and vicinity, that she trusts she is prepared to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor her with their patronage, and warrant a cure in nine cases out of ten.

Having removed from 284 to 365 Washington street, where she has a superior suite of rooms, she now advertises a separate room for Hair Dying, also an improvement in that branch, and Champooing.

Madame C. keeps constantly on hand, her celebrated Hair Restorative and Oils, which will not only prevent the hair from falling off, but cause new hair to grow; they are field in the highest estimation by all who have used them.

Madame C's references are from the first people in this and the neighboring cities, by whom she has been liberally putronized since the offer of her services to the public.

LIFE OF A SEER. JUST published, the Autobiography of Andrew Jackson Davis, entitled The Magic Staff, One volme royal 12mo. 552 pages. Sent by mail, postage free, on the receipt of the price, \$1 25.

BELA MARSH, Publisher,

15 Franklin street. June 5, 4w THE ERRORS OF THE BIBLE,

DEMONSTRATED by the Truths of Nature; of,
Man's only Infallible Rule of Faith and Practice. By Henry C. Wright. Price 25 cents. Published and for sale by
June 5. 4w

15 Franklin street.

MARRIAGE AND PARENTAGE; OR, the Reproductive Element in Man, as a means to his Elevation and Happiness. By Henry C. Wright. Second Edition, enlarged. Price \$1 00. For sale by June 5. 4w. 15 Franklin street.

EVE TI-SLAVI BOBERT

TERMS

TE erted three time.

ensylvania, (The follo debts of the po GEAT LORING, and WENDELL I WM. L

VOL. REFUG1 SOUTH CA

AMER Action in Ro The following av last:—
The undersignmented with Tract Society, to submit the fo to submit the to The American is expressed in fuse a knowled Redeemer of sin vital godliness tjon of religious probation of all In pursuance branches have fo

paramony and eff religious works erto, received the grangelical Christonical Christonical United together of various name combined their e combined their clanthropic work owned and rewa their self-denyin Nevertheless, tians have been ne restless f eion into every ence, were also ciety, striving t the principles u were based, wit ine for the pr hievous designs. We saw, then

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